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The Bombay Gazette.

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† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	5th Augt.
B.L. GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	12th "
† ASSAM	3060	500	G. W. F. Browne	19th "
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W.D.G. Worcester	26th "
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd Sept.
B.L. PENINSULAR	3045	1200	A. C. Loggin	9th "
† ASSAM	3060	500	G. W. F. Browne	16th " Saturday.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	24th Sept.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	1st Oct.
B.L. CATHAY	3905	500	A Symons	8th "
† ASSAM	3060	500	G. W. F. Browne	15th "
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	22nd "
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	29th "
B.L. VALETTA	4919	1000	R. F. Briscoe	5th Nov.
† ASSAM	3060	500	G. W. F. Browne	12th "

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" 25th. " 22nd. November 3rd.
October 6th. " 17th.

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BERENICE	P. Mersa	3,200 500	22nd Sept.

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THISBE	F. Cossovich	3,800	550	8th Augt.

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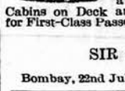
CITY OF DUNDEE	E. Halley	2612	About 4th Aug.



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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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DANCE ANNOUNCED for FRIDAY, July 29th, is UNAVOIDABLY POSTPONED to FRIDAY, the 12th August, 1892.

WANTED

A COMPETENT NATIVE SUB-STORE-KEEPER. Apply sending copies of certificates, to the MANAGER,
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Superior Flannel or Silk and Wool Shirts,
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	Rs. a.
Flannel, six for	55 0
Silk and Wool „	57 0
Twill Lining Shirts, with turn-down collars attached, six for	15 0

Measures required.—Height, Size of Chest, and Size of Collar usually worn.

N.B.—The above are V. P. P. prices and include Carriage and Packing to any part of India.

ASQUITH,
LORD, AND WHITMORE,
BOMBAY.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 559 OF 1891.

YUSSONJEE DAMODHUR and HURJIWAN VIRJI, both of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, Merchants, residing at Kalbadevi Road, in the City of Bombay, and carrying on business at Bombay, under the name of VIRJEE KHETSEY ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

MIYA ADAM ABDOOL KADER, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, Timber Merchant, residing at Tank Bunder Road, in the City of Bombay ..... Defendant.

WHEREAS by a Decree made in the above Suit, on the 26th day of January, 1892, it was ordered that the Defendant should pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 2,827-6-3 for debt and interest and the costs of this Suit when taxed and noted in the margin thereof until payment, and further simple interest thereon, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, from the date of the said Decree until payment.

And whereas by a Warrant of Sale, dated the 18th day of February, 1892, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell the right, title, and interest of Moosa Adam, the son, Bayabai, the daughter, and Khatizabai, the widow of the Defendant, Miya Adam Abdool Kader, in the lands and premises in the said warrant mentioned, that is to say:—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground admeasuring 200 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house or chawl, hereditaments and premises erected, built, and standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under street No. 5 B and Ward No. 7791 (3) and bounded as follows:—On the East by the Fuzendary passage, on the west by the Godupdow Road aforesaid, on the north partly by the property of Joshi Kalidas and partly by the ground of Fuzeendar, and on the south by the property of Ismail Patunker, and have been in the occupation of the Defendant and his tenants, situate, lying and being at Godupdow Road, on the East side thereof outside the Fort in the Island and registration sub-district of Bombay.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 200 square yards or thereabouts, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house or chawl, hereditaments, and premises, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the Fuzundary ground, on the West by the Fuzundary passage, on the North by the property of Abdool Ryhiman, and on the South by the Fuzundary ground, and have been in the possession and occupation of the said Defendant, situate, lying, and being at Godupdow Road, on the East side thereof outside the Fort in the Island and registration sub-district of Bombay.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on the date and at the hours and places undermentioned, the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant of Sale put up for sale by Public Auction to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title, and interest of Moosa Adam, the son, Bayabai, the daughter, and Khatizabai, the widow of the Defendant Miya Adam Abdool Kader, in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree and costs.

The properties firstly and secondly above described will be sold on the premises at 3-30 and 4 o'clock p.m., respectively on Wednesday, the 31st day of August 1892.

The following is a list of the rights, charges, and claims to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable.—

(1). The alleged claim of Jamaludin vullud Suleman Khambay and of Adam vullud Jamaludin Khambay for Rupees 4,500 for principal, and Rupees 189-11-8 for interest, and further interest at 12 annas per cent. per mensem up to the time of payment, under an indenture of mortgage, dated 22nd September 1891.

(2). The claim of Yussonjee Damodhur for Rupees 2,217 for principal and interest under an intenture of mortgage dated 8th August, 1890, made between Adam Abdool Kader Hakim and Thakur Callianji Damodhur, whereby the premises attached in this suit (subject to a Proviso for redemption) were assigned to the said Yussonji Damodhur, also a claim for further interest from the 22nd October 1891 on Rs. 2,000 up to the date of payment at the rate of nine per cent. per annum.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises, nor the title of the said Moosa Adam, the son, Bayabai, the daughter, and Khatizabai the, widow of the defendant Miya Adam Abdool Kader to the same, or to any interest therein.

Should the said Moosa Adam, the son, Bayabai, the daughter, and Khatizabai, the widow of the defendant Miya Adam Abdool Kader have no saleable interest whatever in any lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation, any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned Plaintiffs have obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of each lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase-money must be paid in each case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government, and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein, or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 28th day of July, 1892.

AGA AKBAR SHAH,
Sheriff of Bombay.

MESSRS. PAYNE, GILBERT, & SAYANI,
Attornies for Plaintiffs.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagement.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs 10.
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"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, GENUINE PATENT MEDICINES.
Sick Room Requisites and all Articles connected with
PHARMACY.

Prices compare favourably with other Houses in India.

Special Terms to Hospitals, Dispensaries, and Practitioners.

A Trial Order is Solicited.

Up-Country Orders promptly attended and carefully executed on the same day they are received.

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Outside the Fort, Bombay.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL, BOMBAY.

MR. T. S. HAMILTON AND MR. G. R. JOHNSTON beg to announce that a

CONCERT

WILL BE GIVEN ON
TUESDAY, THE 2ND AUGUST, AT 5-45 P. M.
The proceeds of which will be shared between the
INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION AND THE FOUNDLING.

The following Ladies and Gentlemen are kindly assisting:—

MISS SCHMUCK. HERR SCHMUCK.
MISS TUDBALL. MR. BASIL SCOTT.
MISS WALLER DR. H. P. YELD.

MR. T. S. HAMILTON.

Reserved Seats (obtainable from MESSRS. SOUNDY and Co.) Rs. 2. Admission Re. 1.

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

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Single copy .....As. 4

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 8, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED goods, grain, and other sweepings &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Waree Bunder.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 29th inst., at 2 p.m., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Waree Bunder.

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, cotton, and other sweepings, waste-papers, &c., &c.

Also, on account and at the risk of Messrs. Sanday and Co. or whom it may concern:—
56 bags of wheat, ex Saugor to W. Bunder, Invoice, No. 225 of 30-5-92.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Veerji Hunsraj or whom it may concern:—
17 bags of wheat, ex Mhow to Waree Bunder, Invoice No. 516, of 25-5-92.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, July 29, 1892.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO COTTON SPINNERS, ENGINEERS, MERCHANTS, MUCCADUMS, AND OTHERS.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, Apollo Street, Bombay, have been instructed to sell by Public auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY, 29th July, at 2 p.m., in the afternoon, a great quantity of iron tools, cast steel, new brass bearings, several hundreds of spanners, suitable for cotton machinery, 6 screw jacks, various sizes, up to 10 tons, several sets of blocks to lift from 2 tons to 20 tons, new sling chains, to lift from 5 tons to 20 tons, about 2 tons of best Manilla ropes to lift up to 20 tons, quality of it is new, quantity of vices, hammers, steel chissels, and about 2 tons of new shafting, from 3" upwards, a quantity of wall boxes and brackets, one boller truck, almost new, to carry 50 tons, one new fire steam and boiler pump, 2-7 cylinder, 2-5 reams by Daniel Adamson and Co.

One new vertical engine and boiler complete by Tangey Bros. 6" cylinders, all on one solid bed plate.

Four rope pulleys new, 5ft, and 6ft. diam, 2 and 3 grovers each, quantity of turpaulins, crow bars, various sizes, all to be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

Catalogues are published and the above is now on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and colour.d piece-goods.
100 bottles of assorted paint.

By order of the mortgagees Mr. and Mrs. Shapoorjee Jehanghir and on account and risk of the mortgagors Messrs. Nowrojee Cowasjee Arsiwalla and Merwanjee Nowrojee Arsiwalla—
10 cases lead light glasses.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 powerful bay Arab horse, 14 hands, goes in single and double harness.
1 second-hand strong palanquin office shigram.
1 strong-built victoria with removeable coach-box.
1 handsome strong iron grey Arab horse, 9 years old, 14-1, quiet in harness.
1 strong second-hand palanquin office shigram with bay horse and harness.
1 strong-built landau with strong bay Australian horse and harness.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 30th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Old Ice House, No. 4, Apollo Street, opposite to the Government Dockyard, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs and pictures, Hink's and Dixsar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, Brussel's and Persian carpets, &c., the property of SYDNEY BRICKSON, Esq., changing residence.
The property is on view.
The property of a Gentleman—
One 12 by 10 portable tourist camera, with 8 double dark slides, and a 12 by 10 Dallmeyer's rapid rectiliner lence, mahogany sliding stand for camera, camera tilter, tilter shutter, mahogany printing frames, deep porcelain dishes, measure glasses, glass cutting shape, cloth back ground, &c., &c.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, July 29, 1892.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 30th inst. at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Colaba Causeway, nearly opposite the Tramway Stables, the handsome blackwood and teakwood, household furniture, glass and crockery, a sweet-toned upright pianoforte by Ascherberg, Mason and Hamlin's 8-stops organ, pictures, lamps, organ and piano music, hymn and other books, Rhenania hand sewing machine, baby and ladies' linen, table and bed linen, ladies' gold watch, gold and silver chains, brooches, ear-rings, lockets etc., the property of W. S. SHAW, Esq.,
The above is on view.

SALE OF BATTY FIELDS AT FERGUSSON ROAD.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Quiteria, widow of Manuel Barretto, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Bheesajee Bawjee Todunkar, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 18th day of August, 1891, the following property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of foras lafid or batty fields, situated without the Fort of Bombay on Fergusson Road, in the Registration district or sub-district of Bombay and registered in the Collector's records under Collector's old No. 371, 372, New No. 12,410 and new survey No. 2,900, and containing by admeasurement 2,330 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on North by the batty ground of Joorun Joao Quiny, on the south by the public passage or Dhoor Band, on the East by the batty ground of Joorun Joao Kinny, and on the West by the Batty ground of Bantis Dated Kinny.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 1st proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

The property of a Gentleman, consisting of D.-B.C.-F. gun, loaded cartridges, by Treacher and Co., bags of shots, flasks of powder, books, magnetic batteries, chest of drawers, cots, easy arm-chair.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Nainsookdas Gunshamdas, of Cawnpore—
903—3907—2 bales 474 pairs grey bordered dhoties, 40 inches, 2-10 yards, ex s.s. "City of York."

On account and at the risk of Tazbhoy Allibhoy—
S A 12-14—3 bales 15 hides, 389 lbs. brown harness back.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome double-seated brougham.
1 new office shigram.
1 light dog-cart.
1 Coventry tricycle in good order.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE DUNCAN ROAD.

ON TUESDAY, the 2nd prox., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Mr. Lukhmidass Morarjee, the assignee of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Purdesi Luxman Meghajee Abeer Gowli, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 26th day of February, 1885, and made between the said mortgagor of the one part and Toolsedas Ludha of the other part.

All that piece of Government ground, with the messuage or dwelling-house, and premises standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, on the western side of Duncan Road, in the sub-district of Fort, formerly and now in the occupation of the said Luxman Meghajee and his tenants, assessed by the Collector of Assessment, formerly under No. 33, and now under No. 51, containing by admeasurement 395 and eight-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No 2884, and standing in the name of the said Purdesi Luxman Meghajee, both in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue and of the Municipality, and bounded on the east by the Duncan Road, on the west by the property of Keshow Kurson, on the north by vacant ground belonging to Shaikh Boolun Butcher, and on the south by the house of Alladin Jeewajee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, July 29, 1892.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Re. 1. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 8 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, rts. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 25. The Horse-shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing is done.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

GOLD WATCH CHAINS.—A large and select assortment of the newest designs in Ladies and Gentlemen's English-made Chains in every style and pattern. Ladies' Albert, Queen and Princess Chains from Rs. 2. Gentlemen's single and double Alberts from Rs. 6. MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

PLATING AND GILDING.—Executed on the most Modern principle. Work guaranteed to last from 3 to 5 years and upwards, according to price.—C. JOST and Co., 13-15, Hornby Row.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company. THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

STRIPED FLANNEL SUITS (Coat and Trousers), thoroughly Shrunk, Superior Cut and Manufacture, Rs. 27 cash—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

WATERPROOF BILLIARD COVERS, indispensable during the Monsoon. A small lot of these just to hand. Apply to JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

TEA, for Invalids and Ladies in Delicate Health. Our light BREAKFAST MIXTURE at 12 Ans. per lb. Packet.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, 3 plate, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

RS. 10.—A Genuine Nickel Silver Keyless Watch. Jewelled escapement. A real bargain. Rs. 10 only!!—C. A. CUTTRISS and Co., Watchmakers and Jewellers, 41, Esplanade Road.

WANTED, a competent ENGINEER, to take charge of a Steam Pump, Ice Machine, and Electric Light. Apply, stating terms and enclosing copies of certificates to the Vice-President, Council of Regency, Bikanir, Rajputana.

WANTED, LOAN of Rs. 500. Good interest, security, and monthly instalments. Apply "V.," care of this Paper.

MR. JUNO BIRD, Proprietor, Civil and Military Institute at Dinapore, says:—"I am recommending MOTIWALA'S PILLS to all whom I meet; and wherever I have recommended Motiwala's Medicines have given every satisfaction."

TO BE SOLD, at BENNETT'S, on SATURDAY, BAY WALER MARE, rising 8 years, 15 Hands. Broken. Artillery Charger. Has been ridden by a Lady. Beleved sound.

ACCOMMODATION offered with or without BOARD for two Gentlemen by a respectable widow lady. Airy rooms. Terms moderate. Apply to "169," care of this Paper.

TO avoid endless trouble and expense, send all your repairs of watches, clocks, musical boxes, organs, and jewellery, &c., only to the respectable firms, and not to those that run constantly to Insolvent Courts, or who change their names every year to defraud the public.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

SWIFT AND FARROW, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, etc, undertake Collection of outstanding debts.—No. 9, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

DAHLIAS, 30 DISTINCT SORTS; Begonias, Gloxisias, Garden Seeds, Pumps, and other Sundries.—PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First-Class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire by Day or Month at the LIVERY STABLE of Mr. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

GO TO ROBINSON'S REGISTRY OFFICE, 18, Elphinstone Circle, for DOMESTIC SERVANTS and CLERKS, who take great care in selecting the best man.

HUNDREDS OF TESTIMONIALS are on our file, testifying the truth of our assertion. A few copies of which "may be seen in our price lists, forwarded free on application.—C. JOST and Co., 13-15, Hornby Row.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a SELECTION of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE after the manner of various other Great Poets: by W. E. H. Price, Rs. 1-8, postage Annas 4.

F. BAULCH, PIANOFORTE TUNER and REPAIRER, 3 years to T. R. H. Duke and Duchess of Connaught. Pianos FOR SALE, Church Gate Street. Tunings Rs. 5.

JAVA CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, at Rs. 2-12, 2-8 and 2-4 per 100 respectively. These Cigars are manufactured of selected Java and Dindigul Tobacco, and we are confident that they will meet with the approval of all lovers of Java Cigars.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A.S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success." Surgeon M. E. Rorster, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious." &c., &c. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—"Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case." R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge, Tunnels, Golikarv:—"I consider it a marvel." Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—"It is a sure cure for malarious fever." P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—"It is really a dying man's Gold Drops." Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. J. John Dickinson and Co., London.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

SHOULD you want your SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS supplied, Cleaned, and Repaired to entire satisfaction, try DANNEY & Co., Cuttlers, 20, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, the Cheapest House.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

£1,692,564 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1891, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

OLD FROM NEW WARE UNDISCOVERABLE.—Cast-a-way Plated Articles of any description scientifically restored to represent as New Goods.—C. JOST and Co., 13-15, Hornby Row.

HOP-ALE, Ginger-Ale, Raspberryade, Gingerade, Lemonade, Tonic Water, and Seltzer, 12 Annas per dozen.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street.

TO CLEAR A CONSIGNMENT.—The following Wines of best qualities can be had very cheap:—Legarde and Co.'s Champaigne, Muscatel and Frimollo Wines, Cocoa Bitters, and Chateau Margaux Claret, from JEEJEEBHAI JEHANGEER and Co., Marine Street; also FRASER and Co., CHEMISTS, Sub-Agents, Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive, contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4, for sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PATENT ELECTRO-PLATE PRESERVER.—Manufactured by us expressly for the purpose of Cleaning and Preserving the original deposits on plated and gilt articles. Genuine preparation.—C. JOST and Co., 13-15, Hornby Row.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

NOW READY—6th EDITION.

ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials, shewing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.

E. NORTON,
BOLFORD, LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. KING, KING & Co. beg to announce, that in view of possible INCONVENIENCE CAUSED to certain members of the MILITARY and CIVIL SERVICE by the recent SUSPENSION of the New Oriental Bank Corporation, Ld., they are willing to make ADVANCES against Credit Balances on that Bank to Officers and Civilians, on their OPENING CURRENT ACCOUNTS with them.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

MEMBERS of the Services having CREDIT BALANCES or DEPOSITS with the New Oriental Bank Corporation are informed that MESSRS. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co. are prepared to place Funds at their disposal on terms to be obtained on application.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.
Bombay, June 11, 1892.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. OTARD, DUPUY & Co., of Cognac, have APPOINTED US their AGENTS IN INDIA, and we are receiving from this very Old Established Cognac House a First Consignment Per S. S. "Peninsular."

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
Bombay.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co.'s LION BRAND ORANGE LABEL, Glazed Quality Printings.

BACK BAY BATH COMPANY.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Baths on TUESDAY, the 2nd August, at 5 P. M., for the purpose of FILLING VACANCIES on the Board of Directors and appointing an Honorary Secretary.
25th July 1892.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF BEYTS, CRAIG AND CO.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned has been AUTHORIZED by the SPECIAL MANAGER APPOINTED by the Court of Bankruptcy in London, to TAKE CHARGE of all the ESTATE of the above firm. All persons having any moneys, documents or effects belonging or due to the said firm, are, therefore, requested to hand over the same to the Undersigned, and are warned against parting therewith to any other person or persons whomsoever—Dated this 6th day of July, 1892.

H. G. FIDLER, Agent,
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

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In the Matter of the Indenture of Trust for the Debenture-Holders of The ALBERT EDWARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, dated the 30th day of September, 1890.

NOTICE is hereby given that on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of September, 1892, at 4 of the clock in the afternoon, the Trusteem of the abovenamed Indenture will, pursuant to the power in that behalf vested in them in virtue of the same Indenture, put up for SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, in one lot at the office of their Solicitors, Messrs. NANU and HORMASJEE, No. 89, Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay, the Mill property of the abovenamed Company, consisting of Lands, Buildings, and Machinery. The lands admeasure a total area of 6 acres and 9½ goontas or thereabouts, and are held under underleases from Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company for 99 years, out of which only about 13 years have expired, at the aggregate yearly rent of Rupees 624, and rent of well Rupees 161 yearly. The Machinery consists of 26,034 Spindles, 3 Boilers and 1 Engine of 60 Nominal Horse Power, all by well known makers and all other requisite plant and accessories for a Cotton Spinning Mill. The premises may be viewed during day time on application to Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, Broach, and for further particulars and conditions of sale apply after the 31st instant, at the Office of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, within the Fort, or at the Office of the said Solicitors.—Dated Bombay, this 20th day of July, 1892.

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Vessels Arrived.—The following vessels arrived on the 27th:—Hoseinee (s), from Jedda. Yesterday:—Nadir (s), from Calcutta; and Ehrenfels (s), Hamburg.

Vessels Sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Cathay (s), for China, &c.; and Afghan (s), Persian Gulf.

Polo.—There will be a game, to-day, at 5-15 p.m.

Prince's Dock.—The s. s. Ehrenfels entered, and the s. s. Afghan left the dock yesterday.

Victoria Dock.—The s. s. Arrayo and Queen of India entered, and the s. s. Cathay left the dock yesterday.

Bombay Rifle Club.—The Spoon Competition, on Saturday, will be at 500 and 600 yards. The 200 yards range will be open for practice for those who wish it.

Theft of Ornaments.—Haji Shaik Sadar Akbar, residing on the 3rd floor of a house, at Emambarra Road, reports the theft of property, valued at Rs. 72, from his room, last Wednesday night.

Burglary at Pydhownee.—Nawalchand Crumchand, residing at Pydhownee, has made a report that during his absence from home, on Wednesday night, between 8 and 11 p.m., his house was entered into, and gold and silver ornaments, collectively valued at Rs. 162 were stolen therefrom.

A Missing Wife.—Moorarjee Hurjee, residing on the 4th floor of a house, at Chinch Bunder, has made a report to the police, that his wife, aged 14, left his house, at about 9 o'clock, on the morning of the 27th instant, and has not since returned. She had on her person gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 75.

The Alleged Case of Swindling.—It will be remembered that Mr. Brewin applied to Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, to call on Abdool Rehman Shah Kamu Shah, a hakim, to furnish securities for his future good behaviour, the officer stating that it was brought to his notice that the accused had swindled many persons of large sums of money. On the last occasion, his Worship desired that Mr. Brewin should examine the accused's witnesses, and then report to his Worship if the witnesses proved the respectability of the accused. Mr. Sanjana, barrister-at-law, and several respectable merchants deposed that the accused was an honest man, and paid regularly Rs. 25 for the rent of the premises occupied by him, at Frere Road, and carried on extensive business in Bombay. When the case came on for hearing yesterday, the Magistrate was of opinion that the charge could not be sustained, under Section 109 of the Criminal Procedure Code, remarking that if the persons, who, it was alleged, had been cheated, desired, they could obtain process against the accused, for cheating. Mr. Brewin, with his Worship's permission, withdrew the charge.

Daring Burglars.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, Govind Kana, aged 21, a notorious character, who had three previous convictions, Ramchandra Ragu, aged 20, and Luximan Narayen, aged 20, who had two previous convictions, were at the instance of Constable Sloane charged with burglariously breaking and entering the premises of Shivanrao Ramchandra, a gold-smith, residing at Fanaswadi, Mahmadali Jeevaji of Surti Mohla, and Nursoo Vittu of Belasis Road, and stealing, therefrom, gold and silver ornaments, watches, clocks, wearing apparel, and other sundry articles, collectively valued at Rs. 200. On the night of the 21st ultimo, accused broke into the house of Nursoo Vittu, and on the night of the 20th instant into the houses of the other two complainants. On certain information being received, the police officer arrested the second and the third accused at Kamatipoora, on the 21st instant, at about 10 p. m. They admitted their guilt, and gave some further information, upon which the first accused was arrested, the following night, in a theatre, at Grant Road. Further investigations being made, the police were enabled to recover a portion of the stolen property from several different persons. Some silk wearing apparel, a clock and silver and gold ornaments, valued at Rs. 20, were traced in the possession of three Marwarees, at Kamatipoora. Some more property was recovered from one Narsinga at Camateepoora, and some from one Bhagu Haibati, residing at Love Lane, Byculla. The total value of the property recovered was about Rs. 100. The accused pleaded guilty, the first was sentenced to four years' and the other two to three years' rigorous imprisonment each.

Enticing Away a Married Woman.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, Lucooo Cullian, a carpenter, residing at Mazagon, charged one Naran Moorar with enticing away his wife, Parbati, aged 16, and taking her to Poona. Mr. Dallas, pleader, appeared, for the complainant, and Mr. D'Souza, pleader, defended the accused. The complainant stated that he had been married, at his native village to Parbati, when he was about ten years of age, he was now about twenty-one. He came to Bombay about eight months ago, his wife had preceded him; and she joined him, and they lived together, as man and wife, at Mazagon. On the 14th instant he left home, at 7 a.m., for his work in the P. and O. Company's Dockyard, at Mazagon, leaving his wife alone in the house. Returning in the evening he found his wife missing. She had on her person gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 350. He made enquiries about her, but no traces of her were found. He then reported the matter to the police who referred him to the Police Court. From certain information, he learnt, that Naran Moorar used to see his wife occasionally at her father's house; Naran Moorar also disappeared from Bombay, that same day, and he and his wife Parbati were at Poona. He sent two of his men there who found the accused and Parbati at Poona. The accused stated he had been sick and went to Poona for a change. While returning to Bombay, on Tuesday morning, he by chance met Parbatee on the road, making her way for the station. She complained of ill-treatment at home, and said she had run away to Poona. As he was a relative of hers, he took her with him, with a view to bring her to her parents at Bombay. He was accosted by the two men on the station, who told him that he had enticed away Parbatee. He did not take her to his house in Bombay. His Worship said there was enough evidence to prove the case against Naran Moorar, and fined him Rs. 200, or in default two months' rigorous imprisonment.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—(Thursday.)

(Before Mr. C. W. Chitty, Chief Judge.)

A DECREE AGAINST A MILLINER.

VOLKART BROTHERS VS. MRS. TAYLOR.

Mr. Gilbert, of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. F. B. Stewart, constituted attorney for the defendant, appeared and admitted the debt.

This was a suit to recover from the defendant, who is a milliner and dress-maker, at Meadows Street, Fort, the sum of Rs. 1,485, being the amount for goods sold and delivered by the plaintiffs to the defendant in Bombay.

Mr. Stewart applied to his Honour to have the debt made payable by monthly instalments, as the defendant had lately suffered some losses in her business, and that several of her constituents failed, and that most of the goods, for which the action was brought, had been sent to Calcutta, for which she had not yet recovered the amount. The defendant, on the 13th inst., paid to the plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 100 on account, leaving the balance now claimed, together with interest, and that she was at present unable to pay the whole amount all at once, and offered to pay Rs. 200 per month.

Mr. Gilbert, for the plaintiffs, said that he had no instructions to accept any instalment, but he would ask for a decree, payable at once, as it was a debt standing over for some time past. It was true that the defendant had paid Rs. 100 on account on the 13th instant, a few days before filing the suit.

His Honour passed a decree in favour of the plaintiffs for the amount sued for, and made it payable by monthly instalments of Rs. 200.

"We are really having a succession of lively times in Spain," writes a Madrid correspondent. "There seems to be a strange undercurrent of agitation and disaffection that breaks out in all these strikes, some passive, some too active, like the riot that was literally in possession of the capital for 24 hours, and only subsided when the women and roughs found that the municipal authorities did not insist upon collecting the new tax. The demonstrations of the Stock Exchange and financial world against the new stamp duties and transfer and bourse transaction tax are equally significant. Indeed, if the Queen herself and the leading Liberal statesmen did not think it advisable not to hasten the advent to power of the Liberal party, a change of policy would be soon brought on by the general discontent against the Conservative Cabinet both on account of its financial and political mistakes. They themselves feel they are played out, but they hope to live on until the general election in 1894."

MR. H. A. HORMARJEE'S INSOLVENCY.

At a sitting of the Insolvency Court yesterday, the matter of the insolvency of H. A. Hormarjee (Messrs. B. and A. Hormarjee and Co.) was called on for further hearing before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran. The insolvent's liabilities amounted to Rs. 47,98,391-12-7; the good assets to Rs. 5,13,803-5-8 and the doubtful assets to Rs. 60,014-14-0. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Mr. Jardine, and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, appeared for the insolvent; while Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Basil Scott, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the opposing creditors, the Chartered Mercantile Bank, while Mr. Scott also appeared for the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, the National Bank of India, the Honkong and Shanghai Bank, and the Agra Bank.

Mr. A. F. Simpson, manager of the Oriental Bank, in liquidation, in further examination by Mr. Inverarity, gave the bank rate of exchange in March, 1890, the maximum of which was 1s. 5 1-16d. and minimum 1s. 5d. In May, 1891, the maximum was 1s. 5 1-16d, and the minimum 1s. 4 11-16d. The maximum rate on the 15th April when Hormarjee's bill was transacted was 1s. 5 1-16d. The amount was not paid. The largest amounts of bills which the bank had uncovered was £150,000. In times of violent fluctuation in exchange, the amount was not so large. The members of the committee of enquiry were quite agreed as to the verbal report which they made to the creditors on the 25th April.

Cross-examined by M. Jardine, witness said he had been in Court during a greater part of the case. Exchange fluctuated in an extraordinary manner between March 1890 and May 1891. Exchange was high in September, 1890.

And the subsequent downward course was not expected in Bombay?—No; I should say the forward rate of 1s. 9d. showed that.

Witness continued: His bank used to buy forward bills. Witness thought he bought forward bills in August and September, and might also have sold bills. His statement regarding the £150,000 could only be checked by going through the bank books, which were not in Court. He was not aware that the exchange banks in London were giving 3½ per cent. on short deposits on the 16th April. He did not think it was the custom for those banks to take short deposits. B. and A. Hormarjee had an account with the witness's bank. The firm's balance on the 15th April was about Rs. 1,800. At that time the witness's bank considered bills drawn on Matheson and Co. and Hamborough and Sons to be first-class bills.

Mr. H. E. Moore, sub-accountant, Agra Bank, produced a list showing the purchases of bills from B. and A. Hormarjee by the bank. He had not checked them. They had been checked by Mr. Merewether, who left Bombay that morning for Colombo.

Mr. Francis Frederick Gordon, Chief Reporter of the "Bombay Gazette," said he was present at a meeting of the insolvent's creditors, held on the 25th April, 1891. Witness took down shorthand notes of the proceedings of the meeting; and produced the manuscript thereof, which he observed had been slightly altered in some parts since it left his hands.

Mr. Inverarity tendered the transcript of the notes, to which Mr. Jardine objected on the ground that what was stated at the meeting might not altogether have been true, and there had been no opportunity of correcting it. The learned counsel observed that the alterations in the manuscript consisted in figures in pencil. Before the document could be admitted, the pencil marks would have to be obliterated; and the learned counsel added that the transcript had been only partly made by the witness.

The Judge: Did you check the transcript with your notes?

Witness: Yes; I took a check note with Mr. Hughes of the "Times of India."

The Judge: Did you check the transcript?

Witness: Yes; I checked it with Mr. Hughes.

Mr. Inverarity tendered the transcript, exclusive of the pencil alterations.

The Judge said it was not possible for him to admit the whole of the transcript in evidence, as some passages might not be relevant.

Mr. Inverarity said it was not his contention that everything said at the meeting was evidence.

The Judge said the document was admissible in so far as its contents were relevant to the enquiry, but he would have to consider what portions of it were relevant.

Mr. Jardine said that was sufficient for the purpose.

The Judge: I admit the document and shall afterwards consider what portions are relevant.

Mr. Inverarity: Any portion that does not bear on the enquiry is of course useless.

The Judge: Decidedly.

Mr. Inverarity (to witness): The other reporter with whom you checked your notes is not in India?—No; He has gone home.

Mr. David Hall, of the National Bank, produced a list of purchases made by his bank from B. and A. Hormarjee.

Vishnu Jivajee, a clerk in the Agra Bank, produced a list of sales and purchases by the bank from 1884 to 1891, to and from the firm.

E. S. Lobo, in the employ of the Escompte National de Paris, produced a statement of telegraphic transfers made by his bank to the firm from 1884 to February, 1891.

Narayen Bhikajee, in the employ of the same bank, produced a continuous statement made up to September, 1891.

Mr. Sadashiv Shanker, head clerk to the Official Assignee, produced various documents in his office relating to the insolvency.

Mr. James Maclean, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, produced a list of bills sold to and purchased from B. and A. Hormarjee from 1884 to 1890.

Mr. John Lee, acting Agent of the Chartered Bank of India (called by Mr. Scott) said that, on the morning of the 14th March, 1891, he received a telegram from his London head-office to the following effect:—Strictly private and confidential. It is reported here that B. and A. Hormarjee's position and credit disturbed in consequence of Exchange operations. Telegraph if correct or not." Witness handed the telegram to Mr. Stiven, in whose room he was sitting. Mr. Stiven asked Hormarjee to come over to the bank. He did so, when Mr. Stiven told him of the telegram received from the head-office, reading it to him and asking him if there was any foundation for the rumour. Hormarjee appeared surprised and said he could give no reason for the rumour, as the position of his firm was still good and perfectly substantial. He admitted having suffered losses in Exchange towards the end of 1890, and during the subsequent fall in 1891. He then said there might possibly have been some reason for the rumour arising from the fact that he had been unable to pull through an operation, he said of £70,000. Mr. Stiven then asked him how much he had lost, and how much he was still worth but something occurred to prevent the witness hearing the reply. Probably a telegram arrived. Mr. Stiven said: "What reply am I to make to my head-office?" and walked up to the witness's desk, took up the code, and walked to the window where Hormarjee was standing, and showed him the page of the code referring to the position and credit of firms. Hormarjee looked over the page and suggested three words as the reply. Mr. Stiven said: "I will wire the words you have chosen provided you give me your assurance that the meaning of the symbols indicated the real situation." Hormarjee assured Mr. Stiven that the words did represent the truth. Mr. Stiven then gave witness instructions to telegraph immediately to London, specially before the despatch of their usual morning telegram, the words chosen by Hormarjee; but he decided before witness had written the telegram only to wire two words, omitting the last word. Witness at once wrote out the telegram, which was signed by Mr. Stiven. Witness then took it outside to be copied and despatched. As he was returning Hormarjee left the room. The telegram was despatched. Witness had tried to obtain the original telegram by going to the telegraph office, but could not get it as he believed it was not in existence.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jardine witness believed the telegram was not in existence, because he was told so at the telegraph office. He had no personal knowledge in the matter. The reply to the telegram was as follows: "B and Hormarjee's position and credit undoubted, and perfectly good in every respect.

What did the word that was omitted signify?—"Have large means."

Witness continued there was another person in the room besides witness during the part of the conversation between Mr. Stiven and Hormarjee. The person in question was standing at witness's desk. Witness made no memo. of what took place at the interview.

What is the distance between your desk and Mr. Stiven's?—About a yard and a-half, but he was standing with Hormarjee behind my desk about four yards away.

The telegram you produced is one from the head-office to the bank's Agent about the stability of Hormarjee. Do you mean to say he was allowed to make his own reply?—No. He was allowed to select the words.

Which applied as to [illegible] own stability?—I do not mean to say that.

It would be a very extraordinary thing if he did?—Yes; as a rule.

Were any enquiries made by Mr. Stiven from any one else besides Hormarjee?—I believe so.

Of whom?—I do not know. [illegible] was not reponsible for the enquiry.

I know that. What time elapsed between your handing the telegram to Mr. Stiven and the arrival of Hormarjee?—Ten minutes. I think, but I am not certain.

Then you imagine he made his inquiries in those ten minutes?—No.

Did he make them while Hormarjee was present?—No.

But the telegram was sent before Hormarjee left?—Yes.

You say your account does not amount to Hormarjee's being allowed to choose the answer to the telegram. How do you account for that?—He was allowed to suggest the reply.

Do you not think that course was calculated to deceive the head office?—No.

Would the head office know that Hormarjee had chosen the words?—No, they would not. But Hormarjee only suggested the words.

Do you not think they would be surprised to hear that Hormarjee had sent the reply—I cannot say.

Mr. Hormarjee talks a good deal and speaks quickly?—Yes.

And is not an easy man to follow in conversation, as he jumps from one subject to another?—Yes, you can put it in that way.

Witness continued: I was jointly responsible with Mr. Stiven for transaction entered into by the Bank.

Is the present accountant jointly responsible with you?—No.

Then you held a special position?—No.

Then, how is that?—It is not the accountant, but the second man in charge, who is responsible. I was then the second man.

Can the second man prevent your entering into a transaction?—No, not if I make up my mind. I might take his advice into consideration. He can report to the head office and make my position awkward.

Have you ever done that?—No.

Have you ever known the second in charge make such a representation to the head office?—Yes, once.

Have you ever made any such representation in regard to Hormarjee's transactions?—No.

Mr. Basil Scott: With regard to the interview, is your memory quite clear on the subject?—Yes, perfectly.

Mr. Basil Scott read the evidence of Mr. Stiven taken in England on commission.

Mr. A. F. Simpson was recalled, and in answer to Mr. Inverarity, said he had ascertained that the balance in the Oriental Bank to the credit of the insolvent on the evening of the 15th April, 1891, was Rs. 2,215-5-10.

Cross-examined: Mr. Stiven and Mr. Greenwood knew about Premchand Roychand's share in the Coorla Mills at the meeting of the 25th April.

Re-examined: Mr. Greenwood said nothing about the share at the meeting, but I heard Mr. Stiven make a remark about it.

Mr. A. P. P. Gallway, of the Chartered Mercantile Bank, produced the statement of purchases made by the Bank from B. and A. Hormarjee and a copy of the bills outstanding on the 30th June 1890.

Mr. R. S. Menzee, of the same bank, produced the statement of sales by the bank prepared by the committee of investigation.

At this stage an adjournment was decided upon.

As Monday next did not suit Mr. Jardine, he suggested next Thursday.

His Lordship said Thursday was a public holiday, the Taboot Day.

Mr. Jardine said he would be very glad to attend and go on with the case on that day.

Mr. Inverarity said he had no objection.

Mr. Macleod, Official Assignee, on being asked, if he had any objection, offered none, and the Court accordingly adjourned till Thursday next, Mr. Jardine causing some amusement by the remark that they could enjoy the Taboot holiday as well in Court as anywhere else.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

The following Season Reports for the week ending 26th July were published in yesterday's "Government Gazette":—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 25th 16 feet 7 inches against 17 feet 5 inches on same date last year. Kharif transplanting operations in progress. Seeds which have germinated flourishing. Sowings for wheat crops commenced. Condition of agricultural stock improving.

Shikarpur.—Rain in 2 talukas, maximum in Mehar 15 cents. River 11 feet 10 inches against 12 feet 3 inches on same date last year. Kharif sowings in progress. Cattle improving.

Hyderabad.—Rain in Hyderabad 1 inch 86 cents. Water rising. Agricultural prospects improving. Rice transplantation going on in the Tando division. Rice and cotton crops limited owing to delay in rise of water. Cattle in bad condition. Grass beginning to grow.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Rain at Jacobabad 67 cents. Hill torrents have submerged 2,000 acres of kharif in taluka Shahdadpur. Estimated area cultivated 113,000 acres. Canal-supply improved. Fodder-supply better, but still insufficient in Thul Taluka.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 23rd July.)—Rain for week maximum at Ahmedbad 3 inches 11 cents, minimum at Dholka 45 cents; for season maximum at Viramgam 16 inches 86 cents, minimum at Dhandhuka 7 inches 73 cents. Sowing of bajri completed. Standing crops in good condition. Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder-supply sufficient. Prices stationary.

Broach.—Rain for week maximum 99 cents at Anklesar, minimum 4 cents at Vagra; for season maximum 16 inches 57 cents at Jhagadia, minimum 10 inches 97 cents at Vagra. Total rainfall insufficient in Bahara (sea coast) villages of the Jambusar Taluka. Sowing of rice and cotton completed in Broach Taluka, in progress in other talukas. Standing crops doing well. Fodder-supply sufficient and agricultural stock healthy, except in Bahara (sea coast) villages of the Jambusar Taluka, where cattle suffer for want of fodder and water.

Nasik.—Rain for week in Nasik 56, Igatpuri 7·12, Dindori 1·20, and Peint 4·36 inches; in other talukas maximum in Chandor 92 cents, minimum in Malegaon 6 cents; for season at Nasik 13 inches 34 cents. Total rainfall insufficient in Dindori, Malegaon, Nandgaon, Baglan, Yeola and east of Kalvan. Transplantation of rice and nagli continues. Sowing of bajri going on, but delayed in Nandgaon for want of rain. Standing crops withering in Malegaon for want of rain. More rain required for rice transplantation in Peint. Condition of fodder-supply and agricultural stock good in Chandor and Igatpuri and fair in 10 other talukas.

Thana.—Rain for week maximum in Thana 5 inches 75 cents; minimum in Dahanu 1 inch 9 cents; total in Thana 49 inches 97 cents. Rainfall insufficient in Umbargaon. Transplanting of kharif crops in progress. State of young plants good. Condition of fodder-supply and agricultural stock good.

Poona.—Rain for week in Junnar 1·25, Indapur 0·98, Khed 0·98, Ambegaon 1·50, Sirur 0·16, Purandhar 1, Bhimthadi 0·07, Baramati 0·12, Haveli 0·20, Mulshi 5·50, and Maval 2·78 inches; for season maximum 31 inches 35 cents in Mulshi, minimum 6 inches 09 cents in Indapur. Sowing of kharif crops almost completed in all the talukas. Scarcity of fodder in the Purandhar and Khed talukas. Agricultural stock fair. Prices steady.

Satara.—Rain at Satara 4 inches 23 cents, total 17 inches 3 cents; in talukas during week maximum 12 inches 13 cents in Javli, minimum 26 cents in Man. Sowing completed. Standing crops doing well. Fodder-supply sufficient except in Karad, Satara and Khatav. Condition of cattle middling.

Belgaum.—Rain at Belgaum 7 inches 13 cents, total 31 inches 83 cents; rain during week throughout district, maximum in Chandgad 15 inches, minimum in Parasgad 53 cents. Sowing of early jowari crops completed. Corps flourishing. Prices continue high. Scarcity of fodder diminishing in 4 talukas. Numbers on one Professional Agency Relief Work in Gokak, adults 434, children 354; expenditure Rs. 398: on one Civil Agency Work in Parasgad, adults 454, children 205; expenditure Rs. 478.

Dharwar.—Rain at all stations, varying from 3 inches 88 cents in Mugud to 8 cents in Ron; average for week 1 inch 63 cents for season 12 inches 40 cents. Jowari sowing continues. Crops good in Gadag, Navalgund and Ron talukas, but they are in urgent need of rain. Scarcity of fodder in 8 and of water in 5 talukas. Cattle distressed in Navalgund, Gadag and Ron talukas. Numbers on Local Board Professional Agency relief works in Navalgund on 23rd, 212.

Writing in the *Hindu* of Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji's election, Mr. Digby, C. I. E., says:—In one respect Mr. Naoroji has been fortunate: in Mr. Griffith, the Secretary of the Liberal and Radical Council, he found a man whose devotion to his friend and to the Liberal cause is worthy of all praise. If any Indian Association purposes passing resolutions of thanks to the Central Finsbury electors, let me give this hint: Don't forget to mention Mr. Griffith's name. Another word on the Central Finsbury fight may be suffered. It has reference to the narrowness of the majority. The Conservatives who have been beaten are so savage at their defeat that they talk of a petition and a scrutiny. The pre-requisite for a petition is the deposit of £1,000: that will not trouble Mr. Naoroji's opponents if they think that, on a scrutiny they can turn his majority into a minority. This possibility should be borne in mind. Should the course be adopted there is a very serious possibility that, after all, Mr. Naoroji may not keep his seat. But I will not anticipate anything so dreadful as that! At the same time do not let this possibility escape your attention.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills—For bad legs, bad breasts, scorbutic and scrofulous sores this is a genuine specific. The grateful and earnest gratitude of thousands who have experienced its unrivalled power over these complaints, and who have been raised from prostrate helplessness and a condition loathsome to themselves and others, renders it quite unnecessary to enlarge in this place upon its extraordinary virtues. The parts affected should be bathed with lukewarm water, and when the pores are thereby opened the Ointment should be well rubbed in, at least twice a day. It is always advisable to take Holloway's Pills in these disorders, as this much assists the Ointment's action. The Pills check the fever, purify the blood, and eject all morbid matter engendered by these diseases.

THE AFFAIRS OF MESSRS. SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN.

THE PROCEEDINGS IN THE POLICE COURTS.

Mrs. Sarah Teresa Southwell Piper, late manager of the firm of Messrs. Southwell and Austin, Milliners and Dressmakers, Albert Buildings, Hornby Row, came before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Courts, to answer the charge of theft in respect of goods to the amount of Rs. 650, that had been laid by Mr. George Robert Neill, one of the liquidators of the Company, now in voluntary liquidation.

Mr. Hemming, of Messrs. Turner and Hemming, prosecuted; and Mr. Crawford, of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, defended the accused.

Mr. Hemming said he had picked out ten items that included two classes of articles, namely, those that were served to Mrs. Piper and those which she took herself.

Remarking Mrs. Piper was not present, Mr. Hemming said no objection would be raised regarding the absence of Mrs. Piper.

Mr. Crawford replied there was no necessity for it. Mrs. Piper intended to come, and he hoped she would yet come.

Mr. Cooper made a note that the accused's attendance was dispensed with under Section 205.

The accused appeared a few minutes latter.

Miss Kate Moore was recalled.

Mr. Hemming to the Court: May I ask Mr. Neill to take exhibits S, T, U, and V, which are the prints, out of the basket.

Mr. Cooper: Yes.

Mr. Hemming: Exhibits E, L, and M, your Worship, are the articles that were taken by Mrs. Piper herself, and S, T, U, and V, that were served to her.

Mr. Crawford: I want to know what Mr. Hemming is going to do.

The Magistrate: Mr. Hemming, I understand, is going to adduce evidence in regard to ten of these articles.

Mr. Hemming to witness: How did Mrs. Piper become possessed of those articles?—I served her with them after the 21st of May. I am not quite sure.

Will you explain exactly what took place. Did you serve Mrs. Piper as an ordinary customer or not?—No, not as an ordinary customer. When Mrs. Piper wanted the articles she told me to take down a box, and she took out the articles herself which she wanted.

Were you subject to Mrs. Piper's control, or were you independent?—Oh, no, Mrs. Piper was the manager, and I was under her.

With regard to entering articles taken by the accused, will you explain what was done?—If an outside customer came in the person who served her would have to enter the particulars of the articles sold in a book.

Was that done in Mrs. Piper's case?—No. When Mrs. Piper took the things I do not know if she entered them. I never entered them. I served the accused with the serge and white satin merve on the same day.

The Magistrate: Can you fix the date?—No.

Mr. Hemming:—Can you tell me whether it was before or after the 21st of May?—It was after. I served them in the same way as I did the previous articles. I served Mrs. Piper with the black brocaded velvet.

Mr. Hemming informed his Worship he would be able to form his conclusions from the character and value of the materials which they charged the accused with taking.

Mr. Cooper: Do you want me to feel them? (Laughter.)

Mr. Hemming: No, to see them.

Mr. Cooper: I have seen them.

Witness proceeding: I served the velvet after May 21st.

Mr. Hemming: I think that disposes of the articles taken in that particular way. I will proceed with another class of articles.

Did you serve Mrs. Piper with this black satin? No. Mrs. Piper served herself after May 21st. I can fix the date because I served some other goods on that day to Dr. Underwood. It was a large order I served to Dr. Underwood.

Roughly, what was the extent of it?—About Rs. 400. How did Mrs. Piper get the piece of point guipure?—She served herself. I think it was after May 21st. I am not quite sure. Mrs. Piper served herself with the two pieces of golden brown silk lace two or three days after the 21st of May.

Mr. Cooper: That makes ten articles.

Mr. Hemming: I have several articles taken in one exhibit.

Mr. Cooper: I can only try Mrs. Piper on three cases.

Mr. Hemming: I have only three other cases to prove.

Witness continued: Mrs. Piper served herself with the white and gold furniture in May or April last. There are about 6 yards of cream spotted chiffon at Rs. 9-8-0 per yard. The accused served herself on the day when she drove down early in the morning to the Apollo Bunder.

Do you know whom she went to see or to look for?—She went there to look for Mr. Neill.

A number of gentlemen's card-cases and needle-cases were produced.

Mr. Hemming: Do you recognise these?—Yes. There are eleven card-cases and 3 needle-cases, and have the mark of Messrs. Southwell and Austin. The card-cases are Rs. 1-8 each, and the needle-cases Rs. 2-8 each. Mrs. Piper served herself with them after 21st May. These six pairs of ladies' lisle stockings bear the tickets of Southwell and Austin. Their price is Rs. 3-8 a pair. I do not know how Mrs. Piper obtained them. These are seven pairs of ladies' kid gloves.

The Magistrate: How many buttons?—Four. They bear the mark of Messrs. Southwell and Austin. I served Mrs. Piper with five or six pairs. The price is Rs. 4-8 a pair.

Cross-examination reserved.

Miss Mary Curnlow was the next witness.

Mr. Hemming: You were employed in Messrs. Southwell and Austin, but have since been retained?—My time is up at the end of this month.

You were employed as head dressmaker?—I was engaged to take up the dressmaking about four months ago.

Mr. Cooper: You are still in the employment of the liquidators?—Yes. I live at the Taylor's Hotel.

Mr. Hemming: Can you identify these prints?—I have seen similar paterns before at Messrs. Southwell and Austin's. I recognise the printed guipure because I have a piece of the same.

Where did you get your piece from?—I bought it at Southwell and Austin. I see the cost and selling price marked on the white and gold lace and the mark of Southwell and Austin's. The six pairs of stockings also bear these marks. I see these card and needle-cases. They all bear marks of Southwell and Austin. I also see these seven pairs of gloves. They bear Southwell and Austin's stamp. I have seen stuff like this cream-spotted chiffon at Southwell and Austin's.

Do you know the custom of serving people?—No; because I don't attend to customers except those who come to my department.

Mr. George Robert Neill, who had examined the books and accounts was called to prove the entries made in them, and said: I am one of the liquidators of Messrs. Southwell and Austin now in voluntary liquidation.

Mr. Hemming: Have you examined the books of the company?—I have, most carefully. I have also examined Mrs. Piper's account.

Is that the ledger account beginning in 1889? (handing ledger to witness)—Yes, from September 2nd, 1889. The account is really down to May 21, 1892, though there are entries made afterwards in respect of goods which have since been returned by order of the liquidators. I have examined this account and the previous account commencing on March 9th, 1888 in the day-book. In this account is a previous account of a balance of Rs. 900 brought over from the original firm of Southwell and Austin. I have examined every one of the corresponding entries in the day-books in regard to these accounts of Mrs. Piper.

The Magistrate: How many day-books have you examined?—All of them. I am speaking of the Bombay books and not of the Poona books. I examined the two day-books from 1888 to 1892.

Mr. Hemming: In any of those books are there any entries about these goods?—None whatever. (The goods referred to were those identified by the witness Miss Moore.)

Can you tell me if Mrs. Piper had taken those goods, what books they should have been entered in?—Into the rough day-book, and then copied in the fair day-book, and posted from there to her debit in the ledger. I have examined the entries in the rough day-book with the entries in the fair day-book. These are the three rough day-books copied into the ledger covering the same period. There are no entries of these articles in the rough day-books.

Would there be a difference in a manager and an employe taking goods?—Most certainly.

Mr. Crawford objected unless it was shown witness had a knowledge of such business matters.

Mr. Hemming: Have you been previously engaged in any company's business?—Yes. In the Park Gate Waggon Company, The Cave Hill Steam Tram Company, Henry Kaye, Terry and Company, The Sandbook Building Society, The Ashton Freehold Land and Building Society and others. I have been concerned in those companies as liquidator, a trustee under the Bankruptcy Act, and acting for liquidators who were my masters.

What is your knowledge of book-keeping and accounts?—Very considerable; extending over eight or nine years.

Can you point out any difference between an employe taking goods and the manager of a company doing so?—There is a very great difference. The manager could take goods without the authority of an employe; but an employe could not take goods without the authority of the manager.

What is the duty of a manager taking goods?—He, or she ought to see entries are made at once in the books of the company.

Cross-examination reserved.

Mr. Neill re-called said: On the 1st June last Dr. Underwood was debited in respect of certain goods to the amount of Rs. 402-11 annas. But that is no reflection on Dr. Underwood as he has paid that amount.

Mr. Hemming: Do you know when Mrs. Piper went to the Apollo Bunder?—On June 7th.

Miss Moore was also re-called and said. I served the black satin to Mrs. Piper on June 1st.

William Booth Green said: I keep the Apollo Bunder Refreshment Rooms, and I am a shareholder in this company to the extent of Rs. 5,000. The accused came to the Apollo Bunder underneath the iron shed with Mr. Piper on June 7th on a Tuesday morning. To my knowledge that is the only time the accused has been there in the morning.

Mr. Hemming closed his case for the prosecution.

Mr. Crawford asked his Worship to give them another occasion for the hearing of the defence, as counsel intended to cross-examine the witnesses.

Mr. Hemming took objection as the matter was one of considerable expense to the parties.

The Court posponed the case till 2-30 p.m., to-day, for the cross-examination of the witnesses.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE TOWN HALL MEETING.

The public demonstration held on Saturday evening at the Town Hall, which was graciously permitted to be used by H. E. the Governor was, the *Rast Goftar* thinks, a great success, as it was undoubtedly bound to be. Some Anglo-Indian papers smile loftily at the universal enthusiasm evoked by the return of the first Indian to Parliament, and say that native papers have gone into hysterics over the affair. It is the easiest thing in the world to maintain philosophic composure in a matter which does not move us at all. It is true that many native papers have very exaggerated notions of the practical value of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji being one out of six hundred and seventy members of Parliament. But the enthusiasm is nevertheless natural, and it is inspired by a noble sentiment. The idea of a member of one of the hundred subject-races, who owe their allegiance to Great Britain, crossing the seas to sit, the one solitary alien in race and religion, in an assembly of English-men—the first assembly in the world—is an idea that appeals strongly to the imagination and the emotional feelings. Mr. Dadabhai's presence in the Legislative Assembly of Great Britain may be taken as a symbol, however slight, of the solidarity of the Empire, as a link in the golden chain of Imperial Brotherhood which should bind the English colonies and dependencies throughout the wide world to Great Britain. All this may be only sentiment, but it is a sentiment which is moving, elevating, and ennobling, and therefore a sentiment to be encouraged, and not to be coldly scoffed at.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* remarks:—Save the crowded and enthusiastic meeting held in honour of the beloved Marquis of Ripon, we do not think that the Town Hall which his Excellency the Governor had much pleasure in placing at the disposal of the Bombay Presidency Association, was ever so overcrowded with an eager and enthusiastic audience. The hall was filled fully an hour before the meeting hour, and it was an effort to find even an inch of space for the respected President, Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, to make his way from the door to the platform. This fragile structure was invaded, and it accommodated almost double the number it is intended to hold. At the roughest estimate, there must have been at least three thousand in the hall, which could conveniently accommodate one thousand. Thus the capacity of the room was taxed to the uttermost inch. There was not space enough to crawl even. But outside the hall was another wall of expectant spectators. Hundreds had to remain in the vestibule, while many hundreds resignedly traced their steps homewards. The meeting was orderly as usual, except for the vociferous cheers and applauses which from time to time resounded through the hall. From first to last everything went off without a hitch; while the interest and the enthusiasm at the fag-end was keenly stimulated, midst thundering cheers, by a Punjabee poet who, with the permission of the chairman, commemorated in sweet and inspirating Hindustani verse, the historical election of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji. Such were the loud cheers that we do not exaggerate when we say that their echoes were heard far away at the end of Church Gate Street.

The *Subodha Patrika* writes:—The public meeting held last evening in the Town Hall to congratulate Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji on his election to the House of Commons and to thank the electors of Central Finsbury was in every way successful, and has proved worthy of the occasion and the enthusiasm which that occasion has called forth from one end of the country to the other. Sir Dinshaw presided, and every section of the native community was represented. The audience was also large and enthusiastic. The speeches made on the occasion were all appropriate.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE AMIR.

The *Rast Goftar* observes:—The tension is getting more serious in the relations of the British with the Amir of Afghanistan. The Amir appears to be in no mood to listen to the British demands, to desist from hostilities with Umra Khan, the daring chief, according to the Government of India, and the audacious robber, according to some others. The Simla authorities could not have sent forth what looks suspiciously like an ultimatum without bestowing the most anxious thought on all possible eventualities. The Amir has now replied to the Government of India and the reply is a courteous, but firm intimation to the Government to mind their own business. His Highness throws the entire blame of the recent collision upon Umra Khan and says that he will not attack Bajour without provocation. This means that he will continue hostilities with Umra Khan of Bajour, and that it must devolve upon himself alone to decide, because he will know best, under what circumstances he should attack Bajour. Government have, by their own action, incurred the risk of compromising their dignity, and we do not know whether the complications may not lead to a third invasion of Afghanistan.

The *Gujarati* discourses:—In the prorogation of Parliament lies the opportunity of the fire-easters at Simla. The Indian Government generally make and unmake rulers, start expeditions and bring "treacherous" tribes and their chiefs within the sphere of British influence during the cessation of Parliamentary work when there is none to expose their wasteful schemes and question their acts in the House of Commons. Costly expe

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 28.

EXCHANGE, following Silver in its downward course, having fallen below 1s. 3d. per rupee for demand Bank Bills in the past week, a feeling approaching consternation has prevailed among importers in the bazaar, and arrival business is paralysed to a great extent, while trade generally continues to be unsettled by the uncertain position of a principal factor in its calculations. There has been some recovery from the lowest point touched since the last mail, but rates this evening close 3-32d. lower than they ruled a week ago. A strong demand for Cotton from local spinners has led to a large business being done in that staple at some advance in rates; but exporters have been virtually out of the market; and in Wheat and Seeds transactions were upon only a moderate scale until yesterday when a much larger business was done in both markets. Four per cent. Government Paper has declined ¼ per cent. Freights have latterly been steady in the absence of tonnage offering at current rates, but there has been little demand from shippers.

MONEY.—A further increase in the Presidency Bank's Cash Balance of 34¼ lakhs, or some eleven lakhs more than was shown by the previous Return, was disclosed by the Statement of Affairs, issued on Monday afternoon, thus bringing up the Balance to over 278¼ lakhs, and indicating the continuance of a very slack demand for financial accommodation consequent upon the general sluggishness of trade. The principal change noticeable in the figures of the Return was again in the item of Loans, which, in the week under review, had further diminished by 19¼ lakhs; there had also again been some withdrawals from Private Deposits; while the decrease in Bills Discounted was much less than for some weeks past. Altogether, however, the net falling off in trade requirements was about 13 lakhs; the Cash Balance having been largely swelled by an increase in Government Deposits. The Bank's minimum rate remains at 3 per cent., no further change having been made this afternoon.

EXCHANGE opened firmer on last mail-day, at 1s. 3 3-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 3½d. for Demand; but the enquiry was extremely limited, and rates coming firmer from Calcutta, the tone here also became steadier, and Telegraphic was available for September-October transfer, at 1s. 3½d. without attracting buyers. In Credits also, 1s. 3½d. was only available for ready three months' sight Bills and for July, 1-32d. higher having been asked for next month, and 1s. 3 5-16d. later on; but the business passing either way was very small, it was anticipated the market opened firmer on Saturday morning, at 1s. 3¾d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 3 5-32d. for Demand, and 1s. 3 5-16d. for three months' sight Credits. At the last-named rate not much came out; and for Bank remittance the enquiry was very limited also, an enhanced quotation for Silver from New York having made buyers hold off in the meantime. On Monday the market opened with a steady feeling at 1s. 3 5-16d. for three months' sight Credits, and at 1s. 3 3-32 to ¼d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 3⅛ to 5-32d. for Demand; but so-called Gold dealers, and in reality *Exchange speculators*, speculating on a further fall in Exchange, went in and bought considerably from the Banks, first, at 1s. 3 5-32d., as much as they could get, and later on likewise at 1s. 3¼d., the total amount having been estimated at upwards of £100,000, which caused rates to recede. There were but few Merchants' Bills offering for any delivery; but this class of Paper also receded 1-16 in sympathy with Bank remittance. On the following day the market opened weak in sympathy with lower quotations for Silver from New York and London. Some business was done at 1s. 3d. for Telegraphic and 1s. 3 1-16 for Demand for July-August, and afterwards at 1s. 2 31-32d. for Telegraphic, when the rate fell to 1s. 2 31-32d. for Demand, at which, however, nothing was taken, and rates then steadied a little. For Credits, 1s. 3 7-32d. was quoted at opening, but the rate gradually fell to 1s. 3 5-32d. for ready Bills, and a little forward business was done at 1s. 3 7-32d. Yesterday at the receipt of news of a further drop in the price of Silver, rates opened weaker again at 1s. 2 15-16d. and 1s. 2 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, respectively, at which, however, there was no enquiry, and rates advanced 1-32d., but with a like result. For Credits, 1s. 3½d. was named for three months' sight Bills, and a moderate amount was placed thereat; but the business passing on the whole was very small. This morning the market opened at 1s. 2 31-32d. for Telegraphic, 1s. 3d. for Demand, and 1s. 3 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits. A moderate amount of the last-named Paper was placed at the rate; but at the quotations for Bank remittance there was no enquiry, and later on 1s. 3d. was accepted for Telegraphic, for ready and August transfer; but the business passing has again been very moderate, and the market closed quiet but steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 3d.	
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 31-32d.	
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 1-16d.	
Do. 4 months' sight	1s. 3 3-32d.	
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 3 5-32d.	
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 3 5-32d.	
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 3 7-32d.	
Documents 3 months' sight	1s. 3 3-16d.	
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 3¼d.	
Francs 3 months' sight	1·59½	
Do. 6 months' sight	1·61	

The usual weekly official return relating to Silver at the Mint gives the following figures:—

Statement of Silver Balance in the Bombay Mint on the evening of the 20th July, 1892	Rs.	2,10,24,000
Received during the week	"	20,42,000
	Rs.	2,30,66,000
New Coin paid during the week	"	18,07,000
	Rs.	2,12,59,000
Bullion belonging to private individuals	"	14,86,000
	Rs.	2,27,45,000
Last week	"	2,35,07,000

GOVERNMENT PAPER was decidedly firm on the day following the date of our last report, and though the rate for Fours for Money did not change much, having been quoted at 106⅞, and closing at 1-16 per cent. lower, the prices for Account hardened to 106 13-16 for the coming settlement, and 106⅞ for the August account. On Saturday the market opened at about the previous evening's rates for Fours; but the feeling becoming weak, quotations soon declined, touching 106½ for cash, and though they afterwards rallied and rates became firm for a time at 106⅞ for Money; 106 9-16 for the coming settlement; and 106⅞ for August, a downward movement set in again before the close, and the cash price left off at 106½. On Monday the market was pretty steady throughout the day at a slight advance on Saturday evening's rates for Fours, business having been booked on all lines at the enhanced quotations. At closing, however, 1-16 per cent. lower was quoted, the Money price leaving off at 106⅛; with 4½ per Cents, quoted at 106, nominal. A weak feeling prevailed all day on Tuesday at some decline in rates for Fours, but without much doing either for Money or Account. Closing quotations were 106⅝ for cash and to-morrow's settlement; and 106⅛ for the August account; 105⅞ being named for 4½ per Cents. Yesterday the feeling was weak in the morning, and early business was done in Fours at 106⅛, and afterwards at 106 7-16; but a firmer tone set in before the close, and rates recovered somewhat, the market leaving off at 106 9-16 for cash and to-morrow's settlement; and 106 3-16 for the August account. To-day the market has been steady at yesterday's closing rates for Fours for Money and Account, with 4½ per cents quoted at 106 1-8.

Five per cent. Municipal Loan is unchanged at 116. Port Trust Bonds are 1½ per cent. lower, at 103¾.

SHARES.—In consequence of an improvement in the China markets for Bombay yarn, prices here have improved, and there has been more enquiry for the shares of Cotton Spinning Companies, leading to an advance in price in a number of cases. There has also been some demand for Cotton Press shares during the past week, generally at enhanced rates; but otherwise the market has remained quiet. Compared with our quotations of a week ago we note an advance this evening of Rs. 125 on Morarjee Gokaldas Mill shares; of Rs. 60 in Soonderdas; of Rs. 35 each in Queen, and Western India; of Rs. 20 each in Alliance, David, and Hindustan; of Rs. 10 each in City of Bombay, Colaba Land and Mill, Empress, James Greaves, Luckmidas, and Southern Maharatta; of Rs. 8½ in Jamshed; and of Rs. 3 each in Leopold, and Howard, and Bullough. In Press shares, New Indian have advanced Rs. 7½; Mofussil Rs. 10; and New Berar, Rs. 2½. Munmar are Rs. 2½ lower. In miscellaneous shares, Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 250 higher in the first issue, and Rs. 65 in the others. Bombay Flour Mills shares have advanced Rs. 5; Kemp and Co. are Rs. 5 higher; Port Canning have declined Rs. 10; so have Treacher and Co.; Oriental Life are Rs. 5 lower. Bank of Bombay shares have advanced Rs. 15.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—There has been a fair up-country demand for staple *Grey Goods* during the past week, at nominally unchanged rates, but supplies, in the absence of an average consumption, are increasing. Holders, at the close, are less disposed to give way in prices than they were at the beginning of the week, and quotations may be called about the same as before all round. In *Bleached, Dyed, Turkey Red,* and *Printed* Goods there has again been no change whatever. *Local* Goods are very dull, and stocks are fast increasing. Rates rule in buyers' favour. The Clearances of *Imported Goods* for the week have been about 2,300 packages; and of *Local* Goods about 800 bales.

YARNS.—Demand for *Imported Twist* has been slack, and the tone of the market quiet; but prices are unchanged for all descriptions. Sales of *Bombay Spinnings* at Hongkong and Shanghai for the week ending on last Monday aggregated 6,000 bales, with Exchange, at Rs. 223½; these advices, though unfavourable, have failed to influence buyers here, who continue to operate freely at hardening rates, and were it not for a further advance of 1-16 to ⅛ anna per lb., which well-known spinners have been asking, a large business would have resulted. As it is the sales for the week are put down at 3,000 bales; and the market closes advancing, at the following official quotations:—

Twist...	... No. 6s	Mule, As.	4¼	to 4¼	per lb.
" ...	... " 8s	" "	4⅜	" 4⅜	"
" ...	... " 10s	" "	4½	" 5½	"
" ...	... " 12s	" "	4⅝	" 5⅜	"
" ...	... " 16s	" "	5¼	" 5⅝	"
" ...	... " 20s	" "	5⅜	" 6⅛	"
" ...	... " 24s	" "	6¼	" 6¼	"
" ...	... " 30s	" "	6⅜	" 7	"
" ...	... " 40s	" "	8	" 8¼	"

METALS.—A moderate business has been done in *Copper* in a quiet market, and on the basis of previous rates. *Yellow Metal* has also been quiet in tone and unchanged in value, for purchases having been reported. A small business has also been passing in *Iron*, the market for which has also been quiet, and prices unchanged.

COAL is firm in tone, and advancing in prices. Sales have been made during the week of 2,000 tons of Beyts' Merthyr Cardiff, ex-Mary Beyts (s) now in harbour, at Rs. 14½ per ton. We quote forward, Powell's Duffryn and Davison's West Hartley, at Rs. 16½ and Rs. 15¼ per ton, respectively.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—An impetus having been given to the production of Bombay Yarn by an improvement in the position of the consuming markets in China, an active demand for this staple from local spinners has prevailed here during the past week, resulting in considerable purchases from day to day in a firm market, and at some advance in rates. The takings the Mills have aggregated some 17,000 bales of Oomra descriptions, Dhollera and Bhownugger, Bengals, and Ispani; but Exporters, on the other hand, have been virtually out of the market, having taken only a few hundred bales of Oomras and Bengal. The market closed strong this evening, with prices Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 higher than they were a week ago.

Monday's official telegraphic weather and crop reports advised a further fall of rain since the middle of last week in all the districts of the Bengal Cotton circle, so that sowing was making good progress at Agra; at Cawnpore the plants were flourishing; and at Delhi (where the fall had been lightest) prospects were improving. Throughout the Oomrawuttee circle the fall since last Thursday had been light where there had been any, while at Broach and all over the Dhollera circle there had been none whatever; but in all the Oomra districts, with the exception of Dhulia, where rain was needed, the Cotton plants were flourishing, as they also were at Broach; and cotton sowing was proceeding in the Dhollera circle, though rain was wanted at Wudwan and Bhownugger.

Meantime, however, there has been a further fall of rain (though less than an inch in most districts) over the greater part of the Cotton area, improving prospects in those districts where more rain was needed; and this morning's telegrams are generally of a favourable tenor excepting that from Dhulia in the Oomra circle, where it is reported that Cotton plants could scarcely look worse owing to the absence of rain.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, *via* Canal, without commission, viz.:—

Cotton—	Per candy. Rs.	C. & F.
Bengal Fine	"	173—3 5-16d.
Do. Fully Good	"	163—3 1-8d.
Do. Good	"	153—2 31-32d.
Khandeish, Fully Good	"	179—3 7-16d.
Do. Good	"	174—3 11-32d.
Dhollera Fine	"	186—3 9-16d.
Do. Fully Good	"	180—3 7-16d.
Do. Good	"	174—3 11-32d.
Belatee Fine	"	180—3 7-16d.
Do. Fully Good	"	174—3 11-32d.
Oomra Fully Good	"	183—3¼d.
Do. Good	"	178—3 13-32d.
S. G. Dharwar Good	"	185—3 17-32d.
Westerns Good	"	176—3¼d.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1892. Bales.	1891. Bales.	1890. Bales.
For the week	8,525	10,248	5,331
From 1st Jan. to 27th July	1,532,367	1,747,303	1,851,110
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	6,368	2,613	1,393
From 1st Jan. to 27th July	833,721	951,761	1,330,536
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	2,686	4,587	3,045
From 1st Jan. to 27th July	131,531	93,877	53,019

WHEAT remained firm in tone, with a moderate business passing to the close of last week, but without any change in rates; and thereafter there was less doing for export, though the market remained steady at previous prices till yesterday, when a better demand was felt from shippers and considerable transactions were reported, *Hard Red and Yellow* descriptions advanced 2 annas per cwt., while the feeling became firm again.

SEEDS.—The price of *Linseed* declined an anna per cwt. on last mail-day; but it has since partially recovered, while in other descriptions there has been no movement to speak of and the market generally has been quiet or steady, with transactions upon a moderate scale until yesterday, when the export enquiry improved materially and a much larger business was done on the basis of previous rates. We quote this evening:—

Linseed	Rs. 7-5-3 to Rs. 7-7-6 per cwt
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	" 7-4-0 to Rs. 7-5-0 "
" " Cawnpore	" 6-15-0 to Rs. 7-1-0 "
" Red "	" 6-4-0 to Rs. 6-5-0 "
Gingelly, White	" 44-0-0 to 45-0-0 per candy.
" Mixed	" 41-0-0 to 43-0-0 "

The Comparative Imports of Weath and Seeds are as follows:—

	1892. cwts.	1891. cwts.	1890. cwts.
Wheat for the week	110,957	78,034	90,194
do. from 1st Jan. to 27th July	7,922,496	10,652,451	4,397,537
Linseed for the week	24,640	28,385	8,131
do. from 1st Jan. to 27th July	3,322,274	4,109,543	1,960,768
Rapeseed for the week	15,864	15,946	387
do. from 1st Jan. to 27th July	1,228,082	1,164,447	879,397
Gingellyseed for the week	1,979	672	623
do. from 1st Jan. to 27th July	850,638	956,783	680,693

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1892. cwts.	1891. cwts.	1890. cwts.
Wheat for the Week	81,862	124,004	61,962
do. from 1st Jan. to 27th July	7,485,382	9,395,642	3,398,607
Linseed for the week	14,656	54,784	11,294
do. from 1st Jan. to 27th July	3,025,233	3,686,908	1,609,630
Rapeseed for the week	9,003	21,445	3,499
do. from 1st Jan. to 27th July	886,747	1,061,618	617,747
Gingellyseed for the week	3,338	1,185	...
do. from 1st Jan. to 27th July	936,147	1,021,174	837,258

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTICING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MACGREGOR—July 19, at Maple Hayes, Mussoorie, the wife of W L MacGregor, Urna, Chupra, of a son.

SULLIVAN—July 3, at Toungoo, Burma, the wife of Lieut R E Sullivan, Indian S C, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

CROWTHER—TILLARD—July 20, at All Saints' Church, Coonoor, by the Rev F Crowther, brother of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev J G Cassels, M A, Chaplain, Coonoor, Robert Theodore, Captain, Indian Staff Corps, fourth son of the Rev W Crowther, Rector of Norton, Kent, to Florence Mary, youngest daughter of Major-Genl J A Tillard, Royal Artillery.

DEATH.

CHATTERJIE—July 25, at Bangalore, Felix, the infant son of Surgeon-Major N Chatterjie, 13th Regt M I, aged 5 months.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1892.

THE Government of Portuguese India has established a new Customs Tariff for that territory, in supersession of the provisional tariff in force since the renunciation of the Treaty of 1880 between the British and Portuguese Governments on the 14th January last. The duties leviable under the new tariff will, in the opinion of Mr. N. R. Oliver, the British Consul at Goa, affect—and we are afraid not for the better—British Indian trade with Portuguese India. The duties levied on tea, silk, wool, and cotton piece-goods are undoubtedly heavy. The Portuguese Colonial Minister admits that the new duties appear heavier than those enforced before the Treaty, but he claims that they are not excessive, certain articles only having been selected for taxation, with a view to facilitate the collection and avoid delays. As a concession to Indian conditions and local requirements, the metrical system has not been adopted, the Indian measures, being more familiar to Indian officials, and to traders, Mahomedan, Hindu, and Parsee, natives of India for the most part. It is expected by the Minister of the Colonies that the new tariff will yield Rs. 3,41,778 on sea-customs only. Of this amount, Rs. 3,16,413, it is hoped, will be realised on imports, the export revenue yielding Rs. 25,065. The schedule of dutiable exports includes betel-nuts, the duty on which is one pie and a half per hundredweight; turkeys and geese, paying a duty of six annas per dozen; "fowls and ducks geese," three annas. From this it may be presumed that a goose, accompanied by a turkey, has to pay double duty for the honour of being bracketed with the nobler bird. Bamboos are scheduled for one anna per hundred, cocoanuts one anna per thousand, and other trivialities not worth specifying and surely not worth taxing. It is expected that the new tariff will bring in a revenue nearly two lakhs in excess of that received while the Treaty was in force, including the customs compensation, but of course irrespective of the annual payment of four lakhs by the Government of India as compensation for the salt monopoly. As yet no tax has been placed on salt, but it is intended to impose a moderate duty, from which exported salt will be exempted. The decision not to impose a tax on salt equivalent to that imposed on British territory may be taken as evidence of the reality of the discontent created in Goa by the enhancement of the price of salt under the Treaty. Mr. Oliver states that the probability is that the tax on salt will be nearly a nominal one.

The new import duties, which the Colonial Minister states are based on the principle of levying on the goods scheduled a tax of fourteen per cent. *ad valorem*, will be subject to a deduction of fifty per cent. on the products of Portugal and the adjacent islands, which will consequently have a distinct benefit of seven per cent. The Minister frankly avows that the object of giving the mother-country this commercial advantage is to draw closer the relations between Portuguese India and Lisbon. He seems to apologise for not doing more for the Portuguese exporter, when he explains that the benefit cannot be further extended because of the country being hemmed in by a vast continent which supplies it with all necessaries with which competition would be difficult. There is also the difficulty of guarding the land frontier "if a system affording some liberty were supplanted by a prohibitive one." Mention is made of an unexplained arrangement which has been entered into with the Portuguese Royal Mail Service, to provide, without cost to Government, for direct communication under the Portuguese flag between India and Lisbon. It is hinted that from this arrangement some considerable advantage will accrue to the Portuguese wine trade. The benefit will be important, it is stated, as the duty on foreign wines is high. It is explained deprecatingly that the national wines could not be wholly exempted from duty, it being necessary not to interfere with the manufacture of country spirits. Mr. W. S. Caine will doubtless make a note of the admission of the Portuguese Minister of the Colonies that the revenue from country spirits will not only be maintained, but further increased by the adoption of a simpler method of abkari taxation. With an improved abkari, the revenue derived from Customs on the land frontier, and a moderate tax on salt, the Minister calculates that the financial position of Portuguese India will be improved to an extent that will largely compensate for the loss of the four lakhs per annum received from the Government of India under the Treaty. The British Consul at Goa does not see matters through the rosy spectacles of the Portuguese Minister. He shows that on tea, the tax which varies from five annas and six pies on the Indian seer of two pounds, represents a tax of from fourteen to seventeen per cent. *ad valorem*. The duty on silk piece-goods is five rupees nine annas and six pies per seer; on mixed silk and cotton goods two rupees and six pies and on woollen and cotton piece-goods, the rate varies from ten annas to one rupee eight annas on the two pounds. The belles of Goa will have to pay a very heavy tax on the voluminous silk dresses which are indispensable to their toilet. But that is their affair, and that of the husbands and fathers who have to meet their milliners' bills.

British interests are more directly affected by the astonishing moderation of the duties levied on arms and ammunition, whichare considerably lower than those prevailing in British India. The breech-loaders on which the duty on British territory is fifty rupees, is only twelve in Goa under the new tariff. Pistols and revolvers, which have to pay fifteen rupees in our ports, are only charged two in Portuguese territory, while muzzle-loading guns have only to pay rupees five. The Consul does not mince matters; he reports to his Government that "this great difference in the import duty on such articles as levied in the two territories will undoubtedly tend towards smuggling from Portuguese into British districts." He also points out that although an individual entering Portuguese territory is nominally limited to one gun and one revolver or pair of pistols, there is apparently no restriction on trade in arms and ammunition. Military and police officers passing through Portuguese territory are allowed to take a sword and revolver or pair of pistols, as part of his personal equipment. His personal baggage is allowed to pass free, but arms and ammunition are not included under this head. Passengers and baggage passing through Portuguese territory by railway are exempt from duty. Mr. Oliver suggests that officers of Government and British subjects generally who have to travel through Portuguese territory should book through before crossing the frontier. If this precaution be omitted, the traveller will have to pay duty on his arms and ammunition, and is liable to have any articles in excess of the limit, seized and detained. It would appear that travellers between Castle Rock and Karwar cannot claim the privilege accorded to through transit by rail. Personal baggage, excluding arms and ammunition, can be transported free of duty from the railway station at Margao by road to the Canara frontier but only in charge of the customs police, who will have to be paid twelve annas a day for each *guarda* and six annas for each sepoy. Arms and ammunition will, under no circumstances, be permitted to pass free by the route in question. If the object of the Portuguese administration be to limit the number of visitors from British India, these regulations will doubtless prove sufficient for the purpose. On the other hand it is but fair to acknowledge that the regulations in regard to all vessels, including yachts, calling at Portuguese posts are liberal. There is no change in the rates of tonnage dues payable by steamers and sailing-vessels at Marmagoa. In other ports, dues on vessels of ten tons and upwards have been raised from one to two annas per ton. Vessels below ten tons and all vessels belonging to recognised yacht clubs, and vessels entering and leaving in ballast, steamers putting in for provisions or coal, and vessels transporting shipwrecked persons, prisoners, or other unfortunates, pay no port dues. There are other exemptions equally considerate. Whether the new customs tariff, clapping a fourteen per cent. *ad valorem* duty on the principal articles of import, will attract trade to Goa may be doubted. The customs line on the land frontier, if effective, will be costly, and if weak will simply suggest and encourage smuggling. The inadequate duty on the importation of arms will impose upon the British authorities the obligation of maintaining and probably increasing the small army of customs peons and guards which was placed along the frontier when the Treaty was denounced last January. The fact that the Portuguese duty on salt will be only nominal renders this precaution still more necessary. The financial results of the new departure are not even expected to wholly fill the void caused by the withdrawal of the four lakhs received from the British Government under the Treaty. The Portuguese Government is found by a guarantee to make good in default of earnings the ten lakhs and-a-half per annum interest on the capital sunk in the West of India Portuguese Railway. Whether the Portuguese Government will find it convenient under present circumstances to make good the deficit in the railway budget is open to doubt.

WHEN Mr. Robert Lowe, as Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1873, submitted his match-tax proposals to Parliament he committed political suicide. For although he afterwards obtained a new lease of life as Home Secretary, his official career terminated within a few months of the downfall of Mr. Gladstone's Government. During Lord Beaconsfield's administration he continued to represent the University of London, and when Mr. Gladstone returned to power in 1880, Mr. Lowe was elevated to the peerage as Viscount Sherbrooke. His chief had no further use for him. He had helped to bring about his overthrow of six years before, and besides, had he not kicked over the traces when the Reform Bill was introduced and established, what Mr. Bright termed "the Cave of Adullam?" Until twelve years ago one of the most familiar figures at Westminster, he gradually disappeared from the public view. In connection with this a story was told a few years ago by a contemporary. Lord Sherbrooke had spoken in the House of Peers and after reading the report in the morning paper, one of the younger members of the Commons was heard to observe: "Rather a good speech from Lord Sherbrooke, but I don't remember to have heard his name before. Suppose he is someone who has just woke up." He was an undergraduate at Oxford with Cardinal Manning, Archbishop Tait, and Mr. Gladstone, but he did not spring into prominence as speedily as they. Called to the Bar, after having spent several years as a tutor, he emigrated to Australia. He practised at the Sydney Bar, and like Mr. Childers and Sir John Gorst, became a member of the Colonial Parliament. Returning to England, he entered Parliament in 1852, and his striking personality at once rendered him conspicuous. He was an albino, tall and muscular, but with a "distinctly lady-like manner." Far different was his father, a hard-riding, fox-hunting rector, who would enter his church in his hunting-boots with his spurs peeping out beneath the hem of his surplice. Kidderminster, Calne, and London University he represented for close upon thirty years. During this time he held office under each successive Liberal administration. Frequently he refused to follow the lead of his chiefs, and when, in the "Cave of Adullam," he day by day received fresh recruits, his opposition to the Government became more bitter and intense. It found utterance in a series of speeches on the perils of democracy which were admitted, even by his enemies, to be in polished diction, force of argument, and aptness of illustrative quotation, entitled to rank with the most famous orations ever delivered in Parliament. On many occasions, while in the Commons, he crossed swords with Mr. Disraeli, and never failed to draw him to reply. In the debate on the Irish Church Bill he described as "the great Protestant champion whose experiences of mankind had taught him to rely much on their gullibility." Mr. Disraeli retorted that whenever there arose in the other House an attack on his positions it was sure to find an echo in the Commons. "When the bark is heard from this side," the right hon. member for Calne emerges, I will not say from his Cave, but perhaps from a more cynical habitation; he joins at once in the chorus of reciprocal malignity, and 'hails with horror'd melody the moon.'" Brilliant in debate and a trenchant critic, it was generally considered Mr. Gladstone made a mistake when he recommended him for a peerage and had shelved a man who would have done much better service in the Lower House. He disappeared from the Commons, from Mr. Tenniel's cartoons which had long kept his face and figure familiar with the public, and finally as Mr. Robert Lowe, not as Lord Sherbrooke, he became but a memory. At the time of his death which appears to have occurred on Wednesday, he was in his eighty-first year. There being no heir, the title becomes extinct.

AFTER a lapse of two years the Government of India has made known its decision regarding the proposal of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom for giving Imperial protection to patents, designs, and trade-marks in the United Kingdom, India, and the Colonies. The proposal was submitted in March 1890, and immediately afterwards the local Governments and Chambers of Commerce were consulted. Within a very few weeks the Government of India had been furnished with the views of these bodies, and it was expected that the decision would have been published without delay. But it was not until a year had gone by that a reply to the Secretary of State was formulated, and then another year elapsed before the *Gazette of India* publishes the correspondence. Considering that Government expresses an opinion mainly in the terms of the replies of the Chambers of Commerce, it cannot possibly be accused of undue haste in dealing with an important subject. It is clearly demonstrated that increased expense and no additional protection would result from any such change as was proposed. The three leading Chambers of Commerce urged that the advantages of introducing such a scheme were open to serious doubt, and it would certainly involve very formidable difficulties, besides additional expense. The Government of India concurred in this objection, and further brought forward some fresh ground of its own for opposing the proposal. The Government has practically accepted the duty of protecting the agricultural and manufacturing classes, who are at present insufficiently educated to guard themselves, from wrongful attempts to monopolise contrivances or processes useful to agricultural and manufacturing industries of a character unfamiliar to the English expert, and is therefore unwilling to accept any proposal which would materially increase that responsibility while lessening its control over the grant of patents. All this means in plain English that the Government of India will have none of the proposal; the only marvel is that they have taken two years to say so.

A FRONTIER correspondent confirms the news we published yesterday to the effect that Ghulam Hyder had left his camp and returned to Kabul. This step, we now hear, was taken in consequence of the Besud and Ichzaugr Hazaras having risen against him. They have now blocked the road between Herat and Kabul. Consequent upon this development of affairs, reinforcements have been ordered from India to the Gomal Pass. Three hundred infantry, a hundred cavalry, and two guns proceed at once.

MR. S. HAMMICK, Indian Civil Service, has been allowed privilege leave, for one month and eight days.

MR. A. S. MORIARTY, Indian Civil Service, will do duty as Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge at Poona and Assistant Agent for the Sardars in the Deccan.

MR. G. D. PANSE, Assistant Collector and Magistrate of the First Class, in the District of Ratnagiri, has been appointed a Magistrate of the First Class in the same district.

MR. J. F. DE JOSS, Superintendent of Panchgani, in the District of Satara, has been appointed a Magistrate of the Second Class in the same station.

THE following Magistrates of the First Class have been appoint

TELEGRAMS

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ARRIVAL OF MR. GLADSTONE IN LONDON.

LONDON, JULY 28.

Mr. Gladstone arrived in London yesterday and met with a perfect ovation at the station and along the *route* to his house.

Last night he held a conference with the leaders of his Party.

THE SULTAN OF MOROCCO AND THE POWERS.

LONDON, JULY 28.

The *Times* of to-day states that the Sultan of Morocco has asked Russia to accredit a Minister at Fez hoping thereby with the aid of France to render himself independent of the other Powers.

THE AFGHAN QUESTION.

The *Times*, in an article on the Afghan question, says that since the Ameer Abdul Rahman will probably decline to visit India it urges the despatch of a special mission to Cabul to remove the causes of the tension, which at present exists in that quarter.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of Viscount Sherbrooke.

HYDERABAD NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, JULY 28.

A cricket match was played on Tuesday between the Suffolk Regiment and the 15th N. I., resulting in a victory for the former, at five o'clock.

Captain Stevens and Officers of the 15th N. I. were "at home" to their friends in the Gymkhana pavilion.

The third meeting of the Gymkhana was held on Wednesday, the principal events being a tent-pegging competition, hurdle race, and elephant race for ladies and gentlemen.

The annual *lunger* procession will be witnessed from the Minister's palace in the city, on Saturday afternoon, over 300 invitations having been issued.

Heavy showers of rain fell last night.

CRICKET: DR. TRASK'S ELEVEN *VS.* THE GANESH KHIND ELEVEN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 28.

The return cricket match of Dr. Trask's Eleven *vs.* the Ganesh Khind Eleven was played to-day at Ganesh Khind, the former being captained by Dr. Trask, and the latter by Lord Harris. The Ganesh Khind team won by 68 runs. As previously they played only one innings, but both the innings being finished at 4-40 p.m., and as some time was left Dr. Trask's Eleven commenced their second innings, and scored 119 runs to the loss of one wicket only. Nearly seven men of the Ganesh Khind team were put in bowling. The following are the scores :—

DR. TRASK'S ELEVEN.

Surg-Capt. Trask, c Rhodes, b Lord Harris	18
Mr. Hancock, c Poore, b Sharpe	11
Mr. Usborne, b Sharpe	2
Mr. Stockdale, b Sharpe	1
Captain Baxter, c Lord Harris, b Sharpe	9
Mr. Bentinck, c Poore, b Sharpe	4
Captain Slee, b Sharpe	0
Surgeon-Captain Sutton, b Sharpe	11
Mr. Anderson, c Edgerley, b Lord Harris	2
Mr. Shearme, b Sharpe	4
Mr. Sargent, not out	3
Extras	3
Total	68

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Corporal Sharpe	130	22	15	8
Sergeant Elliott	40	19	1	0
Lord Harris	65	11	7	2
Colonel Rhodes	20	13	0	0

GANESH KHIND ELEVEN.

Colonel Rhodes, c Slee, b Anderson	15
Surgeon-Major Martin, b Stockdale	8
Captain Poore, b Anderson	37
Lord Harris, c Sutton, b Anderson	12
Captain Cox, b Sutton	31
Mr. Edgerley, b Sutton	12
Corporal Sharpe, c Slee, b Anderson	1
Sergeant Elliot, st. Usborne, b Anderson	2
Private Daman, b Sutton	0
Private Laughton, st. Usborne, b Anderson	9
Sergeant Lyons, not out	5
Extras	5
Total	137

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Anderson	119	55	3	6
Mr. Stockdale	55	40	0	1
Sargent	25	21	0	0
Sutton	35	16	0	3

DR. TRASK'S ELEVEN.

2nd Innings.

Dr. Trask, c and b Poore	32
Mr. Hancock, not out	53
Dr. Sutton, not out	33
Extra	1
Total	119

MR. DADABHOY NAOROJI, M.P.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, JULY 28.

A meeting of Hindus, Mahomedans, and Parsees was held in the Municipal hall this evening, Mir Gulambaba Khan Bahadur, C.I.E., presiding. Resolutions congratulating Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, M. P., and thanking his electors and supporters were passed. The power was given to the president, Khan Bahadur Davur Rustumji Modi and Sheth Dwarkadas Lallubhai, to transmit the resolution to those concerned. After a recitation of songs, specially composed for the occasion, and distribution of flowers and *pan-supari* the meeting dispersed amidst cheers for the Empress, the British Raj, and Mr. Dadabhai.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JULY 27.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintosh, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

HONGKONG, JULY 28.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Gwalior (extra) left here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, JULY 28.

French mail steamer Yangtse arrived from Aden.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 27.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

Good Dhollera	3⅜

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2½ per cent Consols	96⅞
3 per cent Rentes	98¼
3½ per cent Sterling Loan	107¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	66 1-16
Bar Silver	39¼
Exchange on India 30 days' sight	1 2 15-16

SIR JOHN EDGAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 28.

Sir John Edgar has, it is understood, notified his intention of retiring from the Civil Service.

THE BENGAL COUNCIL.

Mr. Patrick Playfair, of the well-known Calcutta firm of Messrs. Barry and Co., has been appointed member of the Bengal Council, *vice* the Hon'ble C. H. Moore.

RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE BHIL CORPS.

The scheme for the re-organization of two Bhil Corps in Rajputana is now under consideration. They will be treated as a special corps with a view to their conversion into a local military police.

INSPECTOR OF GYMNASIA.

Major M. C. O'Connell, 2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers, has been appointed Inspector of Gymnasia, Madras and Bombay Presidencies, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel James, whose tenure of appointment expires on the 23rd August.

DEATH OF MR. W. B. FELLOWS.

We regret to announce the death, of Mr. W. B. Fellows who was many years ago a prominent figure in connection with Bombay journalism, and subsequently connected with the Municipal administration of the city. A man of a genial and generous disposition, he had made many friends in his time, and was indebted to the intimate friendship of the late Mr. John Connon, formerly editor and proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*, and latterly a member of the Bombay Bar and Chief Presidency Magistrate, for his rise in the world. Nearly half a century ago, Mr. Fellows was a member of the auctioneering firm of Messrs. Thomson and Fellows, at a time when the close competition of the present day was unknown, and profits were very encouraging. Mr. Fellows, who had a literary turn of mind, soon after forsook trade, and joined the *Bombay Gazette* as manager, contributing at the same time to its literary columns. After a five years' connection with the paper, he entered the service of the Municipality when its affairs were controlled by the Board of Conservancy, and was appointed Collector of Wheel Tax, being subsequently nominated to the more responsible office of Collector of Municipal Rate and Taxes. He retired from the office when the administration of Mr. Arthur Crawford, as Municipal Commissioner, was brought to a close; and on retiring was granted a gratuity of Rs. 10,000. Mr. Fellows subsequently turned his energy and attention to agricultural pursuits, and invested his spare capital in farming in the Khandeish District, which did not, however, prove a success. On the separation of the Assessment and Collection Departments of the Municipality, Mr. Fellows was re-employed as Collector and Refund Officer, Mr. J. F. Hutchinson being placed in sole charge of the Assessment Department. Mr. Fellows continued in Municipal service for a sufficient period to earn a pension, and ultimately retired on pension when the Municipal establishments were thoroughly reorganised by Mr. T. C. (now Sir Theodore) Hope, who succeeded to the office of Municipal Commissioner. Mr. Fellows thereafter led a retired life, occasionally contributing to the local Press, and passed his time mostly in his own bungalow at Matheran. He was twice married, but both his wives—an Italian and a French Lady—predeceased him without leaving any issue.

DEATH OF LORD SHERBROOKE.

The death is announced of the Rt. Hon. Robert Lowe Viscount Sherbrooke. The deceased Peer was, says *Men and Women of the Time*, a son of the late Rev. Robert Lowe, rector of Bingham, Notts, by Ellen, daughter of the late Rev. Reginald Pyndar, rector of Madresfield, Worcestershire, was born at Bingham in Dec. 1811, and educated at Winchester and at University College, Oxford, where he graduated in high honours in 1833; was elected Fellow of Magdalen in 1834, and became a private tutor at Oxford. He was called to the Bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn in January 1842, went the same year to Australia, where he practised with much success as a barrister, and sat in the Council of that colony from 1843 to 1850; was afterwards elected member for Sydney, and returned to England in 1851. He was one of the joint secretaries of the Board of Control from December 1852 till February 1855; was appointed Vice-President of the Board of Trade and Paymaster-General in August 1855, retiring on the return of Lord Derby to power in 1858; was appointed Vice-President of the Education Board in June, 1859, and resigned in April, 1864. He has been a member of the Senate of the University of London since 1860, was returned member for Kidderminster in July, 1852, and represented that borough till April, 1859, when he was elected for Calne. During the sessions of 1866 and 1867 Mr. Lowe was one of the most strenuous opponents of the Reform Bill, and a collected edition of his speeches on the question appeared in 1867. In December 1868 he was elected the first representative in the House of Commons of the University of London, and in the same month, on the formation of Mr. Gladstone's administration, he was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer and a member of the Council on Education. He resigned the Chancellorship of the Exchequer in August. 1873, and was appointed to succeed Mr. Bruce at the Home Office. At the same time Mr. Gladstone assumed the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, in addition to his office of First Lord of the Treasury. Mr. Lowe, of course, went out of office with his party in February 1874. On the return of the Liberals to office, in May, 1880, he was raised to the Peerage by the title of Viscount Sherbrooke. He was created honorary LL.D. of Edinburgh in 1867, and honorary D. C. L. of Oxford in 1870. He published, in 1884, a volume of poems, mostly written in early life. He married, in 1836, Georgiana, second daughter of Mr. George Orred, of Aigburth House, Liverpool; she died on November 3, 1884. In 1885 he married Caroline, daughter of the late Thomas Sneyd, of Ashcombe Park, Sheffield, and the same year received the order of the Grand Cross of the Bath.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Rohilla, Captain J. E. Jephson, will sail to-day for London, Brindisi, and Aden with the English Mails and the following passengers :—

FOR LONDON.

Mr A H Smith	Miss Lantz
Mrs Somervail Clerk	Mr Todd
Miss Lewis	Mrs Simpson and infant
Mrs Hickson and infant	Surg-Col A Lang Browne
Mr J Walker	Captain Murphy
Mr and Mrs Stuart	Lieut Brackenbury
Lieut A Clerk	Mr W E Learson
Mr and Mrs Swales	

FOR BRINDISI.

Dr J C Smith	Mr J H C Dunsterville
Mr S Tomlinson	Mr G H Mee
Mr A R Beecher	Lieut Dillon
Col Marett	Col Cowie
Mr D F Hogarth	Mr W H Morland
Mr Bonnerjee	Mr Marcotti
Mr Chatterjee	Mr F S P Lely
Mr and Mrs J A Junes	Mr A Strachey
Mr F H Barrow	Mr A Grant
Mr Michael	Major MacCarthy
Mr Hoernle	Capt Colvin
Surg-Major F R Swaine	Mr Cowell
Mr Morris	Mr Frizelle
Lieut Ridgeway	Mr H G Sharp
Major G Wingate	Mr C Bassler
Mr Deig	

FOR ADEN.

Revd J Rebello	Mr D C Doctor

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 27.

10 p.m.	80·2

FRIDAY NIGHT, JULY 28.

6 a.m.	79·2
10 a.m.	83·4
2 p.m.	81·5
4 p.m.	80·9

Veterinary-Captain J. W. A. Morgan has been appointed to the Civil Veterinary Department.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Mr. Gladstone met the principal members of the Liberal party yesterday. The nature of the proceedings has not transpired.

News from the frontier states that Gholam Hyder left his camp consequent on the Besud and Ichzangr Hazaras having joined the rebellion. The road between Herat and Kabul has been blocked. Reinforcements have been sent to the Gomal Pass. The *Times* suggests, that as the Amir will now probably come to India, a mission should be sent to Kabul.

The terms of a new customs tariff between British and Portuguese India are published in yesterday's *Government Gazette*.

The Bombay *Government Gazette* yesterday published details of the rules affecting admission to the Subordinate Judicial Service.

The hearing of the charge against Mrs. Piper, late manager of the firm of Southwell and Austin, Limited, in liquidation, was continued yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, and the case for the prosecution closed. Miss Moore, an assistant in the firm, deposed that she had served Mrs. Piper with certain of the goods seized on search-warrant, and others Mrs. Piper had taken herself. Mr. George Robert Neill, a liquidator, swore that he had examined the books of the firm from the year 1888, and found no entry of the goods. The case will be proceeded with to-day.

As the result of Franch intrigue in Morocco, it is probable a Russian Minister will be accredited at Fez, the idea being that a Franco-Russian combination would render the Sultan independent of the other European powers.

The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co.'s steamer Hoseinee arrived in harbour on Wednesday night from Jedda, under the command of Captain F. J. Raffin, with 715 pilgrims. During the voyage there were 9 deaths from natural causes, 8 being males and 1 female. The Health Officer of the Port visited the vessel yesterday morning, and found a case of small-pox on board, which was at once sent to the Infectious Diseases Hospital at Grant Road, and a staff of vaccinators was sent on board to operate on the unprotected pilgrims, after which the passengers were allowed to land, and the ship was ordered to be thoroughly disinfected.

At the Insolvency Court, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran, yesterday, the enquiry into Mr. H. A. Hormarjee's insolvency was continued. Several more witnesses were examined on behalf of the Banks that opposed his discharge. Among them was Mr. John Lee, Acting Agent of the Chartered Bank of India, who said that, on the morning of the 14th March last, he received a telegram from the London head office to the following effect :—"Strictly private and confidential. It is reported here that B. and A. Hormarjee's position and credit disturbed in consequence of exchange operations. Telegraph if correct or not." On witness handing the telegram to Mr. Stiven, then the Bank's manager, the insolvent was sent for, and asked if there was any foundation for the rumour. Insolvent appeared surprised, and said he could give no reason for the rumour, as the position of the firm was still good and perfectly substantial. A telegram reply was prepared by Mr. Stiven in consultation with the insolvent, and was sent to the head office on the insolvent's assurance that the meaning of the symbols indicated his real position. It was as follows :—"B. and A. Hormarjee's position and credit undoubted, and perfectly good in every respect." One word, suggested by the insolvent, to be added to the telegram, but omitted by Mr. Stiven, signified "Have large means." The Court adjourned till Thursday next.

At the time that General Stewart, Commanding the Burma District, proceeded on leave, General Palmer was transferred from Myingyan to Rangoon to command the Burma District, and one Staff Officer was directed to go from Myingyan to Thayetmyo temporarily, to be present with Colonel Chalmer, 4th Battalion King's Royal Fusiliers, whilst commanding the Myingyan District. This arrangement has been altered somewhat. Instead of a Staff Officer of the Myingyan District going to Thayetmyo, Colonel Chalmer will proceed to Myingyan to command the District from that station.

At yesterday's meeting of the Legislative Council the Bill amending the Limitation and Code of Procedure Acts was passed. Sir Philip Hutchins presented a further report of the Select Committee on the Madras Small Cause Courts Act, and a Bill was introduced for applying to Lower Burma an enactment which is in force in Upper Burma, and has been found to work well there.

Gul Mahomed Khan, the Afghan leader, who was sent from Kabul to establish an out-post on the borders of Waziristan, has only some 150 irregulars under his command at Wana. The Waziris are by no means friendly to the Amir's detachment, and the latter would gladly withdraw were they not afraid of Abdur Rahman's anger.

Lieutenant-Colonel Scott, R. A., Superintendent of the Gunpowder Factory, Ishapur, will proceed to England shortly to take up the appointment of Ordnance Consulting Officer for India at the India Office on the expiration of Lieutenant-Colonel Colquhoun's tenure of that post. Captain Muspratt Williams has been appointed to succeed Colonel Scott at Ishapur.

From the 16th to the 22nd instant 6 Europeans, 10 East Indians, 18 Native Christians, 293 Hindus and 50 Mahomedams died within Municipal limits in Madras, making a total of 377 persons. The average of the corresponding for the ten previous years was 290. The deaths are thus classified : 5 from cholera, 13 from measles, 126 from fevers, 42 from dysentery, 39 from diarrhœa, and 152 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 43·4 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 33·4 per 1,000 per annum.

The Madras Government has approved of the suggestion made by the Superintendent of Pensions, Madras, to the effect that all who may be gazetted as Pension Paymasters should be made to clearly understand that should they resign within six months of taking up an appointment, or should they after travelling to a station at the expenses of Government, refuse to take up the appointment offered, they will have to refund to Government the amount of any travelling allowance they may have received.

On the night of the 23rd instant a robbery was committed at the Protestant Church at Poonamallee. It is reported that the thieves gained an entrance by a side door, and pillaged the sacred edifice. They broke open the almirahs and absconded with the church linen, a hood, and a salver, and drank up the wine and utterly destroyed the altar cloth. Fortunately the church plate, money and records were kept at the Chaplain's residence. The case has been submitted to the police for investigation.

Colonel Michael, Commanding the 13th Bengal Infantry, has been granted a temporary pension of £250 per annum on account of an injury received by him in January last, while in the performance of military duties.

The General Officer Commanding the Burma District has again brought to the notice of the Commander-in-Chief the difficulty experienced both during last year's operations and this in obtaining the services of unpaid Attaches for Intelligence duty with columns operating in Burma, or retaining the services of these officers, owing to the heavy pecuniary loss they sustain. Considering that these officers lose about Rs. 85 a month besides the great expenses incidental to service in Burma, the Commander-in-Chief recommended that they be granted a fixed travelling allowance. The Government of India replied that the sum of Rs. 2,160 has been sanctioned as horse allowance for six unpaid Attaches in Burma, and that Rs. 1,200 has been provided to meet their travelling expenses in addition to horse allowance, which provision is considered sufficient; but if it is desired to increase the existing grant, definite proposals must be submitted before September of this year, to admit of an increase shown to be necessary being included in the estimates of the next year.

"HOME FOR HOMELESS WOMEN."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—For ten years a noble work has been quietly and unostentatiously carried on in Lucknow. It is now greatly in need of funds, and its usefulness is limited for want of the same. If you will kindly permit this appeal on its behalf to be inserted in your paper, it will, under Divine blessing, be productive of good results.

The "Home" was established in March, 1882, by the American M. E. Mission, and the buildings are their property; but beyond the matron's annual salary, and support for six inmates, they supply no funds for the institution. Considering such a work should not be sustained by a foreign mission, but rather by charitably-disposed people in India, of all creeds, giving small donations, or regular subscriptions, sales of work, concerts, &c. Missionaries and Christians of all denominations, throughout this country, have long realized the necessity of a home for friendless women; as Europeans, Eurasians, and Natives are constantly appealing for aid and protection.

The charity is entirely undenominational; women of all creeds, classes, and nationalities being relieved and received as inmates. It is to be hoped the generous public of India, and those who, ten years ago, approving of such a work, helped to open and start it, by their bounty, will now assist, sustain, and enlarge a charity, which has been productive of so much usefulness and blessed results.

Object of the Home.—1. To help, and house those who without friends and means, are exposed to temptation. 2. To help those, who have fallen into temptation, but who desire to lead a new life. 3. To provide a school where ignorant women may acquire useful knowledge of books, work, &c., that will enable them to gain an honest livelihood. 4. To train the capable, but idle, into habits of industry. 5. To provide a home for life for poor women, or widows, of any mission, too old and ignorant to support themselves. 6. To shelter women out of employment, until service has been re-obtained. 7. To help all to a better spiritual life, without this, there can be no conscientious work, no wicked temper controlled, no permanent success, while to learn to do God's will, is life, health, and peace.

From March, 1882, when the "Home" was opened, to April, 1892, about 175 Native and 40 European women have been admitted into it. With the exception of some of the inmates, 4, who are blind, and others who are very old and infirm, it is not intended women should become inmates for life; but only long enough to be prepared for self-support, or marriage. Rs. 5 per mensem covers the cost of food, clothes, and a share in general expenses, for a native; Re. 1 per each child. Rs. 12 to Rs. 15 per mensem supports a Eurasian or European. The native department is quite distinct from the European; it is in a separate building, and each native has a small room to herself.

Suitable accommodation can be given to overworked governesses, European nurses, maids, &c. It can be a haven of rest to those who, without friends and means can be temporarily supported and housed by the Institution; others who can afford it may contribute to their own support, either wholly or in part.

The average number in the "Home" is 26. Average of natives, 22. Europeans, 4. Many former inmates have married suitably; some have become nurses in hospitals, some teachers, others have taken respectable service; all are doing well. Four have died, leaving clear testimony of saving faith in Christ. One woman (an epileptic) provided for by her son, will probably remain for the rest of her life, in the institution. An invalid Begum has become a true Christian, and is supported by an English lady missionary of the Church of England. A homeless woman is never refused who begs protection. The Father of all is trusted to put it into the heart of some friend to send the needed support. Were it not for fear of encroaching on your valuable space, most touchingly sad, and interesting accounts could be given of the lives and histories of some of the recipients of this charity. Anyone taking special interest in this institution, might apply to the excellent lady in charge of it, Miss L. W. Sullivan, Superintendent of the Deaconess' Home, Lal Bagh, Lucknow. She will be happy to answer any enquiries or give further particulars, and will most gratefully receive and acknowledge donations, or monthly subscriptions, however small.

By God's blessing during the past decade, souls have been saved, but all are left free to their own religious belief and actions; there is no pressure brought to bear or compulsion of any kind; nor is conformity to one belief a necessity of being an inmate of the home. The godless and irreligious are gently led, taught, and brought to believe, by the counsels and good examples of others. Much has had to be left undone, for lack of room, and want of funds and helpers. According as money is obtained, extra quarters are added to the native building, in the spacious compound, Rs. 100 being the cost of construction of each room, with its little verandahs, back and front; which if necessity requires accommodates two inmates, but it is considered desirable to have each woman in a room to herself. Fellowship in this work is earnestly solicited, and more substantial aid, so that scope for usefulness may be broadened, more souls reached, and Christianizing, purifying influence in India increased.

Visitors who would like to see the "Home" Golam Hosein Magbara, near the Lal Bagh Mission premises, will always be welcomed by Miss Sullivan above mentioned.

The agent of the Bank of Upper India, Limited, Lucknow, has kindly consented to receive contributions on behalf of the "Home for Homeless Women," Lucknow.—Yours, &c.,

A MEMBER OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

THE PROPOSED HOUSE-TAX IN SURAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The meeting of the Municipality held last week for the consideration of the report of the sub-committee entrusted with summarizing people's objections to the house-tax scheme was conducted without any due regard being had to formality or justice. In the first place the report submitted before that meeting could not justly be called the report of the whole committee, as it did not contain in it the minute of Mr. Bhanushanker, a dissentient member. As long as all the members of the sub-committee had not their full say in the minutes, it is absurd to say that the opinion of the few was the opinion of the whole committee, but in spite of this, some members of the sub-committee placed this defective report before the general meeting of the Municipality and asked it to adopt the same as coming from the whole committee. There was, in fact, no excuse for excluding Mr. Bhanushanker's minute, and I do not at all understand the necessity of hurrying the report in this informal manner without giving a room in it to Mr. Bhanushanker's dissent. Will those concerned let us know what excuse they have to offer in this matter, or is it that they wanted to suppress the dissent of Mr. Bhanushanker from the public and the Government, and thus to get the consent of the Government without putting the true facts of the case before them. Whatever their motive may be, this measure betrays strong animus in the minds of the house-tax party on the Corporation. Mr. Shilidy was indignant at this procedure, but of course, in a pre-determined majority he had no influence. Another funny thing is that when an amendment was passed the original proposition was also put to the vote although the passing of the amendment very seriously modified the original proposition. There are very many serious illegalities in the proceedings of the meeting, and if one carefully reads over the report, one will be convinced of the manner in which the Municipality considers people's objections and passes a scheme most unpopular to the people. Nothing can be more calculated to defeat the objects of that noble lord who extended to us the right of local self-government. We are anxious therefore to request the Government to come to our protection and relieve us against a measure, the harsh nature of which has been sufficiently shown in your columns.

July 27. LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

In some of the Bombay papers the difference between a short-hand writer and short-hand reporter is being discussed, writes the *Kathiawar Times*, which hits upon the precise difference between the two. "It is generally understood that the difference is that a short-hand reporter is a far superior being to a short-hand writer, in intelligence, general knowledge, and practical training. While the short-hand writer makes a speaker talk nonsense—not infrequently what the speaker actually gives utterance to—the short-hand reporter makes him talk sense, and saves him from being made a laughing-stock. A distinguished Lord once observed that there were not twenty speakers in all England who could bear to be reported as they spoke, and that all their fame as good speakers they owed to reporters. Often the speakers and the audience think that what was talked was all sense, but when the reporter's notes are transcribed he finds that much of it was nonsense, and unless touched up not fit for publication in the paper. This is a fact which good orators and expert reporters know only too well."

MR. DIGBY'S DEFEAT.

Mr. Digby, C.I.E., in a letter to the *Hindu*, thus accounts for his defeat in Islington :—

On Thursday week I noticed with pleasure that the street was nearly all blue,—that is to say, the house windows bore cards in blue ink, something after this style: South Islington Vote for Digby and for Real Unity and Home Rule for Ireland. Two days after I remarked to my Agent that Sir Albert Rollit's bills were replacing some of mine. On the day of the poll, three days later, the street was nearly all red and yellow: blue was hardly anywhere to be seen. During the interim inducements of one kind or another had been held out to the electors causing them to transfer their allegiance. This was done on a large scale, done evidently with knowledge and acquiescence on the part of Sir Albert Rollit. Anyhow, the circumstance I am about to mention is significant. At six o'clock, or a little after, on the polling day, Sir Albert did what I have never heard of a candidate doing before. He planted himself at the door of the polling station near Windsor Street and stood there till 8 o'clock exercising a terrorism, more or less explicit, on every voter who came in. My election was lost in those two hours and in that particular part of the constituency. Means were adopted by my opponent which lacked all dignity and manliness. I do not know of any position in the world for which, I hope, it would be possible for me to act as he acted. Another hindrance to my success was the wretchedly heavy, monsoon-like rain, which fell pitilessly and persistently from one o'clock. Many of my supporters work at a considerable distance from their homes and required carriage assistance to reach the poll before eight o'clock. I had none to send them. I do not belong to the classes with whom carriages are plentiful. My opponent had one hundred and thirty; I had three. Over thirty of Sir Albert Rollit's carriages bore coronets, showing how well he was supported by the aristocratic members of the Primrose League in which organization he and his daughter are leaders. At one spot, some miles from South Islington, forty Liberal voters (workmen) were assembled waiting for a carriage; I had none to send and, so far as I know, I lost them. In spite of all that has been done to democratize elections, wealth still tells.

I am being strongly pressed to renew my candidature for South Islington, but am not sure that I shall do so. When my partner, Mr. Chalk, was last in India I was urged to accept the Liberal candidature for Hereford, but was compelled to say "No" owing to pressure of business. Had I said "Yes." I should now be a Member of Parliament, ready to take up that work for India, which I hope, in the designs of Providence, it will some day be permitted to me to undertake. Hereford was won with a majority of 127; when the offer was before me the probable majority was stated to me by the Party leaders in the city at 130. In some places, you see, they know how elections are likely to go. I suppose my contest will be among the cheapest in London; nevertheless, it will cost me Rs. 10,000 at least, perhaps a little more. When I get the full particulars a week or two hence I will quote them in my letter so that Indian readers may see "how the money goes" during a contested election. Ten thousand rupees may not seem a very large sum, but to me—representing as the amount does money paid for a defeat—it is by no means a trifle. A friend cynically quoted against me yesterday, with a slight alteration, four lines out of one of Rudyard Kipling's poems. The application is not flattering to me; all the same, your readers shall see the lines. They run thus :—

"Now it is not good for the Christian's health to
 serve the Aryan brown;
For the Christian toils and the Aryan smiles, and it
 weareth the Christian down:
And the end of the fight is a tombstone white, with
 the name of the late deceased,
And the epitaph drear: A fool lies here, who
 wanted to serve the East."

THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

An important Resolution has been issued by the Government of India, notifying the establishment of a Provincial Service, recruited in India, for the Engineer Branch of the Public Works Department. This is the outcome of the recommendations made by the Public Service Commission. The chief provisions are : (1) The Provincial Service shall be established on a rate of pay differing from that of the Imperial Service recruited in England. This service shall be under the leave rules of the India Services, Chapter 14, and under the general pension rules, Part 4, of the Civil Service Regulations. In all other respects there shall be no distinction between the members of this service and those of the Imperial Service.

(2) The rates of pay of the Provincial Service shall be as follows: Chief Engineer, 1st Class, Rs. 2,500; 2nd, Rs. 2,000; 3rd, Rs. 1,800. These are the rates of pay of the present establishment, and will continue to be the rates for both Imperial and Provincial Officers in these classes. Superintending Engineers, 1st Class, Rs. 1,050: 2nd, Rs. 900; 3rd, Rs. 750. Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Rs. 650: 2nd, Rs. 550; 3rd, Rs. 475; 4th, Rs. 400. Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Rs. 350; 2nd, Rs. 250.

(3) Recruitment for the Provincial Service shall be (a) from students of Indian Colleges, being natives of India as defined in Statute 33, Vict.; Cap. 3, Section 6, and (b) from Upper Subordinates of the Public Works Department. The number of appointments annually shall, for the present, be 12 and 13 in alternate years; and they shall be distributed approximately in the ratio of 8 to 4 or 8 to 5 between the two classes, namely, the students of Colleges and upper subordinates.

Particulars are then given as to the distribution of appointments. To the lists, directly under the Government of India, excluding Bengal, five apprentices from Rurki College and three upper subordinates will, be nominated annually, and to the Bengal list one apprentice from Sibpur, and in alternate years one upper subordinate. For the Madras and Bombay lists a similar rule obtains. Recruits from Indian Colleges will be appointed as apprentices on Rs. 100 monthly, being afterwards promoted to 2nd grade Assistant Engineers, on Rs. 250. If they are not recommended within three years for this step they will be liable to removal from the department. The upper subordinates will be selected annually from the sub-engineer class, ability and merit governing their selection.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

K. O. Y. L. I. VS. A SCRATCH TEAM.

This match will be played, to-day, on the Cooperage. Kick-off at 5-30 p.m. The Regiment will play in colour and the Scratch XV. in white jerseys. The following will represent the Scratch Team :—Back.—C. St. Paul. ¾—P. Fisher, W. Ruck-Keene and Apothy. Greany. ½—W. Sutherland and A. S. Copper. Forward.—W. C. Symes (Capt.), R. R. Owen, T. Anderson, E. G. Farquharson, G. I. L. Home, P. C. Clark, F. Murray, F. G. Wallis-Whiddett and N. J. Stabb.

At the last meeting of the Berlin Geographical Society, Herr Sen Hedin described his ascent of the Demawend in Persia. He was able to accompany the Shah of Persia on his summer tour to the Elburz mountains with a caravan of 1,200 persons, who carried with them three hundred tents. A camp was made at a height of 8,000, from where Herr Hedin ascended the snowy Demawend, from whose summit the ships sailing on the southern coast of the Caspian Sea can be seen. The view embraces a superficies of 100,000 square kilometres. Demawend means "the Home of the Gods," and innumerable legends of heroes are connected with it. It is a volcanic mountain, and its oval crater, about 1,500 feet in circumference, was filled with snow. An odour of sulphur was prevalent. The height of the mountain was ascertained to be 18,250 feet.

It is stated that an attempt is being made in Berlin to hold an International Exhibition there in 1897 or 1898, by way of checkmating the project to hold a similar exhibition in Paris in 1900.—The Italian-American Exhibition organised in connection with the fourth centenary of the discovery of America, will be inaugurated at Turin on July 10.—At a meeting, on July 5, in the Town Hall, Antwerp, of the promoters of an International Exhibition in 1894 in Antwerp, a resolution in favour of the project was adopted.—It is intended that the World's Fair should be opened on May 1, 1893, by the Marquis de Veragua, a descendant of Columbus. As, however, the Marquis is too old to come to Chicago, he will at a certain hour on the openining day press an electric button in Madrid, placed in direct communication by submarine cable with the World's Fair, and by this means will set in motion the steam machinery in Jackson Park.

THE NEW GOA CUSTOMS TARIFF.

A batch of papers realting to a new Customs Tariff, &c., for the Portuguese Indian territory, is published in yesterday's *Government Gazette*. These documents with letters from H. B. M.'s Consul, Goa, to the Secretary to Government, Political Department, Bombay, are reproduced below :—

H. B. M.'s Consulate, New Goa, 11th June 1892.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of the Portaria No. 233 of the Government of Portuguese India, dated 14th ultimo, establishing under orders from Lisbon a new Customs Tariff and prescribing certain preliminary regulations referring to customs and navigation for Portuguese Indian territory, in supersession of the provisional tariff referred to in my letter No. B.G. 2, dated 19th January last.

2. The new tariff came into force on the 26th ultimo. As most of its provisions are calculated to affect the British Indian trade with Portuguese India, I respectfully beg to submit a translation of those portions: (1) of the remarks made by the Minister for Colonial Affairs at Lisbon in his report to the King of Portugal. (2) of the tariff schedules, and (3) of the rules framed in connection with the working of the new tariff as appear to require particular attention.

3. As regards the duties levied on imports, those on tea, silk, wool and cotton piece-goods appear to be heavy. On tea (No. 12 in the Schedule A) the rate varies from 5 annas 3 pies to 5 annas 6 pies per Indian seer of 2 lbs. This represents a tax of from about 14 to 17 per cent. *ad valorem*. On silk piece-goods the duty is Rs. 5-9-6 per seer; on mixed silk and cotton goods, it is Rs. 2-0-6 per seer, and on woollen and cotton piece-goods the rate varies from 10 annas to Re 1-8-0 for every 2 lbs. in weight (Schedule A, No. 48).

4. The duties levied on arms and ammunition (Schedule A, No. 3) are considerably lower than those prevailing in British India. Muzzle-loading guns can be imported on payment of a duty of only Rs. 5. For breech-loaders the duty amounts to Rs. 12 each as compared with Rs. 50 in British territory; and for pistols and revolvers only Rs. 2 are charged as compared with the British duty of Rs. 15. This great difference in the import duty on such articles as levied in the two territories will undoubtedly tend towards smuggling from Portuguese into British districts. And although each individual entering Portuguese territory is nominally allowed to bring with him only one gun and one revolver or a pair of pistols, (Article 16, clause (b), of the Preliminary Regulations.) There is no restriction apparently as yet applicable to the trade in arms and ammunition.

5. Except as part of the personal equipment of a Military or Police officer, arms in transit through Portuguese India are not allowed to pass free of duty; and each officer is permitted to take with him only a sword and a revolver or pair of pistols. His personal baggage is allowed free transit, but arms and ammunition are not included under the terms "baggage." As the "through traffic," however, by the railway is exempt from duty, it is desirable in the interests of all British Government servants and British subjects generally, having reason to travel through Portuguese Indian territory, that these new regulations should be widely known. If they do travel by the Marmugao Railway, all their baggage should be booked "through," if possible, before arrival in Portuguese territory. Otherwise, they will run the risk not only of having to pay the duty on their guns or rifles in transit, but may also be subjected to great annoyance or inconvenience in having such articles in excess of the authorized quantities allowed to be imported indefinitely detained by the authorities pending the decision of the Government as to their disposal.

6. Somewhat similar remarks apply more cogently to travellers between Castle Rock and Karwar *viâ* Marmagao. In this case the privileges accorded to the through traffic by rail do not apply. Personal baggage, including dutiable articles, but not including arms or ammunition, will be all

tration of Portuguese India will be placed in a better condition and will largely compensate for the loss of the four lakhs of rupees received from the British Government during the term of the Treaty.

The Preliminary provisions of the Customs Tariff for Portuguese India follow :—

H. B. M.'s Consulate, New Goa, 13th June 1892.

Sir,—In continuation of my letter No. 2.0.9, dated 11th instant, submitting a copy (together with a translation) of the Portaria No. 233 of the Government of Portuguese India of the 14th ultimo, establishing a new customs tariff for Portuguese India, I have the honour to report that, in accordance with a telegram dated 6th instant from the Portuguese Minister for the Colonies, the Goa Government in their Portaria No. 280, dated 9th instant, just published, have ordered that the duty on vinegar (No. 55 in the Schedule A) is to be annas 3 per imperial gallon, insted of annas 2 as previously notified.—I have, &c.

(Signed N. R. OLIVER,
H. B. M.'s Consul.

H. B. M.'s Consulate, New Goa, 25th June 1892.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of the Goa "Boletim Official," containing a copy of the Lisbon Decree of the 6th ultimo, relating to certain changes in the Abkari rules and system for Portuguese India in consequence of the termination of the Treaty of the 26th December 1878. A translation of the new rules is also submitted herewith and a copy thereof has also been sent direct to the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari Bombay, in continuation of a telegram I sent him on the 8th instant.

2. A careful inspection of the new rules affords indication that they have been apparently somewhat hurriedly compiled by the Portuguese authorities. For instance, the "1st Note" to Article 4 seems to have been omitted altogether, only "notes" 2 and 3 being given. Again, in Article 5 (note 1) reference is made to certain sales of liquor authorized in Article 4. But in so much of Article 4 as is printed, there is no reference to any sale of liquor. There seems to be also some mistake or repetition in the numbering of Articles 14 and 16, and in Article 20 (Note 1) 700 *reis fortes* are shown as being equivalent to 1½ rupee instead of 1¾ rupee.

3. I have attempted to obtain from the local authorities some explanation in reference to these discrepancies, but they seem unable to afford any, except that the rules as printed at Goa are in exact accordance with those sent out from Lisbon. Until receipt, therefore, of further communications from Portugal these discrepancies cannot be reconciled.

4. The new rules will not be put into force pending the completion of a general revision of all the existing Abkari regulations for Portuguese India as ordered in Article 30.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) N. R. OLIVER,
H. B. M.'s Consul.

MILITARY NEWS.

COLONEL F. W. MAJOR, Indian Staff Corps, has been permitted to reside out of India.

MAJOR CHARLES W. H. SEALEY, Indian Staff Corps, has been gazetted Lieutenant-Colonel.

LIEUTENANT S. HOOPER, of the 20th Field Battery Kampti, has been transferred to the S Battery, Roya Horse Artillery, at Bangalore.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CURTIN, of the 2nd Gloster Regiment, who went home on three months' privilege leave in May, has commuted his privilege into general leave, for six months.

THE Commander-in-Chief dines with Major-General Blundell on the 28th instant. The 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers have been ordered to furnish the guard-of-honor on the occasion. Strength 50 men.

SECOND-LIEUTENANT LAMBERT A. G. HANMER, West Riding Regiment, officiating Squadron Officer, 1st Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, has been admitted to the Staff Corps, and will rank as Lieutenant.

IT having been decided that "gauges action" shall no longer form part of the equipment of British Cavalry, British Infantry, Native Cavalry or Native Infantry Regiments, Officers Commanding have been directed to return those now in possession to the nearest arsenal.

THE following ruling has been issued :—Native commissioned and non-commissioned officers and members of the hospital class, while under arrest, pending trial, are entitled to the pay of their respective ranks (unless subsequently sentenced to forfeiture of arrears of pay), but in the case of any person under the rank of non-Commissioned officer, he will be allowed that indulgence only in the event of his acquittal, subject to deduction of any subsistence allowance, which he may have received pending trial.

THE rates of pay of the Judge Advocate-General's Department in India has been fixed by the Secretary of State for India, as given below, with effect from the 1st April, 1892 :—

	Rs.
Judge Advocate-General in India	2,200
Staff pay of two Deputies, each	800
Two other Deputies, each	600
Assistant Judge Advocate-General	500

TROOPS proceeding to England in a year of helmet issue will not be provided with new helmets, or be paid the biennial allowance of four rupees for the provision of helmets under regimental arrangements. In such cases compensation for the non-issue of helmets will be paid for the period from the date on which the helmets fell due to the end of the month preceding the embarkation of the Corps, and the time-expired helmets will continue to be worn until the disembarkation of the Corps in England, when the helmets will be disposed of regimentally.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 29.

(Before the Hon'ble the Acting CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

References from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

15,099-91—T A Bland—Motilal Bechardas and others vs Ghelabhai Hariram and others.

1632-92—Bhanji Kalidas and others vs Dadabhai Sugonbukus and others.

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

737—Khunderao M—Reuben Solomon vs Nana Bappoo Joshi —Crawford B and Co.

733—Chalk. W and S—Jetha Pukha and others vs Ramchandra Wittoba—H S Dikshit.

For argument on Commissioner's Report and for further direction.

634—Tyabjee D and J—Khadiza Begum alias Doolum Begum and others vs Moheson—Crawford B and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

93-92—Crawford, B and Co—The B B and C I Ry Co vs Makhanlal Govindram and others—Tyabjee D and J and B and K—[For Judgment—Part heard.]

622-91—Bhaishanker and K for a pauper—Withabai vs Bhansali Nanabhoy Gopaldas—Muljee and R.

53-92—Payne G and S—Yussonjee Trecumjee Muljee vs Manecklond Nagsey—Edgelow and G.

707-90—Craigie, L and O—The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China vs Allarakhia Arab and another—Payne, G and S.

149-92—Bhaishunker and K—C A Turner vs Thucker Vussonjee Nandjee and others—P R and K, C B and Co and C M and M.

253-92—M N Saklatwala—Ramabai and others vs Pandoorang Condajee and another—Nanu and H.

117-92—Crawford B and Co—J B K Macbeth and another vs The Jadhowjee Raghowjee Manufacturing Co—P R K.

630-91—Brown and Co—Mathew de Silva vs Hajee Ibrahim Rajee Aboo.

611-90—Chhotis M and M—Narondas Chaoorbhooj and others vs Thaker Jivraj Soonderdas—Thakoredas, D and C.

511-91—H S Dikshit—Kashinath Withoba Jeewanjee vs Soonpul Shivram and another—Little, S, F and N.

115-84-57-91—H S Dikshit—Kashinath Withoba Jeewanjee vs Soonpul Shivram and another—Little, S, F and N.

597-91—Janardanai and A—Mahadeo Bhasker Chowbal and others vs Hoshamram Vithoba—in person.

397-90—Little, S F and N—Essa Jacob Hajee Jamal vs Rahimabai and others—Pestonji and R.

223-91—In person a pauper—Thakurdas Balirandas Bawa vs Gungadas Juminadas Bawa—Tyabjee D and J.

408-91—Payde G and S—Mahomed Valad Ameer Aga and others vs Dongersey Laljee—M H Khan.

21-92—Pestonjee R and K—Framjee Hormusjee Sett vs Narayen Ballajee and other.

46-93—J C Cama for a pauper—Mahomedally Vullujee vs Maneckbai and another—Tyabjee D and J and P G and S.

We have luckily few wars to exemplify the dreadfully destructive powers of modern navies, writes a home paper. From time to time, however, accidents partially serve the purpose, and of these, one occured the other day outside the port of Marseilles. A French merchant ship, the Marechal Canrobert, was entering the roadstead, on her voyage home from Algeria, when she was cut almost in two by the first-class ironclad Hoche. With astonishing presence of mind, on both sides, the merchantman was made fast to the ironclad, until, as it was thought, all her passengers had been transferred. The moment the ropes were cut, she sank in deep water, taking down with her, it is to be feared, two soldiers and three children, who were not missed until it was too late to look for them. The Hoche was one of a squadron of five ships of war engaged in trials of speed. Her steel-clad ram must, therefore, have come full upon the doomed vessel with all the weight and impetus of her ten thousand tons of burden, her seven thousand-horse power, and her sixteen knots of speed. It is a miracle that a single human being on board the Canrobert survived to tell the tale.

THE MHOWRA BILL.

THE Poona Sarvajanik Sabha has addressed a memorial to the Viceroy, asking his Excellency to withhold his sanction to the Mhowra Bill. The representation is in the following terms :—

Sarvajanik Sabha Rooms,
Poona, 26th July, 1892.

To the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department.

Sir,—We have been directed by the managing committee of the Poona Sarvajnik Sabha to respectfully submit, for the favourable consideration of his Excellency the Governor-General, this representation, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to veto Bil No. 1 of 1892, otherwise known as the Mhowra Bill, which has been recently passed by the Bombay Legislative Council.

(2.) In requesting Government to take this rather extraordinary course of vetoing a measure adopted by the Bombay Legislature, the committee is only asking them to abide by the principles enunciated by them in 1882 in regard to this very question of regulating by legislation the free traffic in mhowra flowers. In that year also the Government of Bombay had passed, through the local Legislature, a Bill similar to the present one in its nature, though much wider in regard to the area, to which it was to be applicable. But the measure was vetoed by the Government of India, and, in doing so, they directed the local Government to make further inquiry as to "whether the high rate of duty charged on licit spirit in the districts of Thana and Kolaba has not encouraged smuggling," and whether the mhowra flower is ever used as food in those districts. "If after these enquiries had been made," the Government of India further wrote, "it was found that the flower was not used as an article of food, and if it was clearly proved that no remedy for the existing state of things in those districts could be found in a relaxation of the present Abkari laws, it might then be considered whether legislation should not be undertaken for the purpose of placing some restriction upon the collection, sale, and possession of mhowra flowers in those two districts alone." In accordance with these instructions, the Bombay Government appointed a committee to make the inquiries desired by the Supreme Government. The constitution of this committee was, however, open to grave objection, inasmuch as it was a purely official committee consisting of three revenue officers, subordinate to the Bombay Government, and in a way pledged to the advocacy of the legislation proposed. This committee confined its labours to Thanna alone, thereby necessitating the appointment of another committee of a similar nature for the district of Kolaba. The conclusions of these committees were naturally such as the Bombay Government wanted. They recorded : (1) That the high rate of duty on licit spirit was not the cause of smuggling in the two districts; (2) that mhowra was not a staple article of food of the people, neither was it generally given, to any appreciable extent, to cattle; and (3) that the only way to check the evil of illicit distillation was to bring the free traffic in mhowra flowers under legislative control. "Armed with the reports of these two committees, the Bombay Government again approached the Supreme Government in the matter in 1884, promising this time to restrict the proposed legislation to Thanna and Kolaba only. But again the Government of India deprecated legislation."

(3.) The committee of the Sabha would now submit that nothing has occurred since the two previous attempts of the Bombay Government were deprecated by the Government of India, which in any way justifies the measure recently passed by the Bombay Legislature —at any rate nothing for which the people of Thanna and Kolaba can be held responsible. After the Bill of 1882 had been vetoed and after another attempt at reviving it in a smaller degree had been deprecated by the Supreme Government, the Bombay Government took other measures to deal with illicit distillation and, as its own Abkari reports have year after year claimed, these measures were so far successful as ultimately to "nearly stamp out all illicit distillation." In 1887-88 the Bombay Government wanted to try a change in their Abkari policy in Thanna and Kolaba, which took off some of the restrictions on raw toddy, but at the same time greatly enhanced the price of licit liquor. The experiment was continued till the end of 1888-89, and its results were pronounced by the Department to be disastrous. There is no reason to doubt the statement of the Abkari officials that illicit distillation on an alarming scale broke out in the two districts concerned, the enhancement of the price of licit liquor supplying the incentive and the removal of some of the restrictions on toddy, the facilities. The experiment was, therefore, given up at the end of 1888-89, and since then, to use the words of Mr. Loch, who acted as Commissioner of Abkari in 1890-91, the districts have been recovering from its effects.

(4.) The statement of objects and reasons published by the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill alleged that the Bill was necessitated by a "very serious" rise that had "recently" taken place in the illicit distillation of mhowra. No attempt was, however, made in the discussion in the Legislative Council to show that the statement was well-founded. Indeed, a careful consideration of the figures of Abkari offences for the past eleven years leads the committee to an exactly opposite conclusion. In the April number of the Quarterly Journal of the Sabha, where this question is dealt with at considerable length, and a copy of which accompanies this representation, these figures are carefully examined, and it is shown that the examination inevitably leads to the following conclusions :—

(*a*) That compared with the figures for 1880-81 and 1881-82, the figures for "recent" years show not merely no "very serious" rise, but a very substantial fall off, and that if a bill based on the heavy figures of those two years was vetoed by the Government of India, *a fortiori* should that Government veto a measure based on the much lower figures of "recent" years, even if the local Legislature were to pass it.

(*b*) That the fact that when assent to the Bill of 1882 was withheld by the Government of India, the Bombay Government were able by other means to materially reduce the heavy figures of offences detected in 1880-81 and 1881-82 in subsequent years, and keep them within moderate bounds, shows that legislation of the kind now proposed is not required for coping with the evil of illicit distillation, which again is now smaller in magnitude than what it was prior to 1882.

(*c*) That the sudden increase that took place in the number of offences in 1888 was entirely due to the action of Government, and that it is therefore unfair on the part of Government to take advantage of it to pass a piece of repressive legislation.

(*d*) That the figure for 1888-89, considerably higher as it is than that for 1887-88, does not represent mhowra distillation exclusively, but covers much illicit distillation of toddy also, and therefore it cannot be said that there was in that year a very serious increase in the illicit ditillation of liquor from mhowra flowers.

(*e*) That it is unfair to describe the increase that took place in 1888 as *recent*, because statistics for later years are available, and they show a material diminution in the number of offences. (*d*) That since the abolition of the experimental arrangements 1888, the number of offences has been steadily and rapidly diminishing, eliciting expressions of satisfaction from the head of the Abkari department itself, and that in the course of a year or two a return to the state of things which prevailed prior to 1888 might be legitimately looked for.

(5.) The strongest objection to the measure, however, rests on the fact that mhowra flowers are largely used by the wild tribes and the poorer classes of Thanna and Kolaba as an important supplement to the food-grains, when the stock of the latter fails, and also they are largely used as fodder for cattle. An attempt was made in the Legislative Council to deny this fact and the supporters of the measure took their stand upon the report of the Thanna Committee of 1883. It might be remarked in passing here that the Government of India did not attach much weight in 1884 to this report, because, even with this report before them, they deprecated the legislation proposed by the Bombay Government. The committee of the Sabha have already pointed out above that the inquiry made by the Thanna Committee in 1883 was not an independent inquiry such as the Government of India had desired. It was conducted by three revenue officers subordinate to Bombay Government and no independent or non-official gentleman was associated with them in the work, although any one of the five non-official members of the Legislative Council, who vigorously opposed the Bill of 1882, could easily have been selected for the task. But if the constitution of the committee was open to objection, for more objectionable was the method adopted by it in arriving at the conclusions which it had to record. The Government of India had put their question in the plainest language, namely, whether mhowra flowers were ever used as food in the two districts concerned. The Committee answered this question by recording that they were *never* used as a staple article of food. The committee of the Sabha would respectfully submit that this was not a straightforward reply to the question of the Government of India, neither was it justified by the evidence which the committee had before it. The committee had to deal with a large mass of conflicting evidence upon a question of fact, and it was bound, in arriving at its conclusions, to act in confirmity with the principles which in all judicial courts, guide a consideration of such evidence of the witnesses whose evidence was recorded by the committee, a majority had stated that they knew that mhowra flowers were used by the wild tribes and the lower classes of the people as an important supplement to their food. This majority again was composed of respectable and reliable witnesses who had better opportunities than the European Abkari inspectors and other official witnesses, of knowing how the poor people managed to keep body and soul together when their slender stocks of food-grains were exhausted. And yet in the face of the testimony of such witnesses the committee chose to record that the flowers were never used as *staple* food! Technically the statement of the committee is not incorrect, for no one contends that mhowra flowers are a *staple* article of food. It is not possible in the nature of things that anything except food-grains can be a staple article of food of a community, and no committee consisting of three high revenue officers was required to make the discovery. The committee, we regret to say, wilfully chose to make a statement which was not straightforward and which anyhow aimed at returning a negative answer to the question put by the Government of India. If a straightforward answer had been contemplated, it would necessarily have been to the effect that the flowers were used as food in the two districts concerned, though only as a supplement to the food-grains and not as a staple article. The committee's answer as to whether the flowers were used as fodder for cattle was equally unfair and misleading. The evidence before the committee clearly showed that they were so used to a large extent during a certain part of the year, and the committee was bound to say so; and yet it chose to record that the flowers were not generally given to cattle!

(6.) The committee of the Sabha trusts that it has clearly demonstrated above the unreliable nature of the conclusions of the Thanna Committee of 1883. The Sabha is inclined to think that the Government of India themselves entertained much the same opinion, when, in spite of this report, they deprecated legislation in 1884. Special inquiries made by the Sabha in this matter have confirmed our view that the flowers are used as food for men and fodder for cattle in these two districts during the latter part of the hot and the early part of the rainy season, *i.e.*, till the new grass grows and the new grain becomes available. It is freely admitted by the Bombay Government that mhowra flowers are used as food in Khandeish, Guzerat, and other places, and yet it is, somehow or other, asserted that the equally poor and resourceless people of Thanna and Kolaba do not so use them! If the present measure receives the assent of his Excellency the Governor-General, a great and grievous hardship will be inflicted upon the poor people of Thana and Kolaba, whose resources of sustaining life are already far too crippled to admit of any further inroad on them.

7. The committee of the Sabha does not deny the existence of illicit distillation in Thanna, nor would it oppose any measures really calculated to check the evil. The Sabha is, however, firmly persuaded that although the present Abkari policy of the Bombay Government is bringing in a yearly increasing revenue to the State treasury, it is doing so only at the expense of the health and happiness of the people. It is only by cheapening raw toddy—a healthy and comparatively innocuous drink supplied to the people of Thanna and Kolaba by the bounty of nature—and by keeping the price of licit liquor within moderate bounds that all temptation for illicit distillation will be effectively taken away. The Government of India themselves have thus enunciated the principle that should regulate Abkari taxation :—"Liquor should be taxed and consumption restricted as far as it is possible to do so without imposing possible hardships upon people and driving them to illicit manufacture." The very complaint of the Bombay Government about the prevalence of illicit distillation in Thana and Kolaba thus proves that licit liquor in those districts is greatly over-taxed. The proper remedy, therefore, against this state of things is not an oppressive restriction of the free use of useful articles, but a reduction of this high taxation. Already the Abkari Act of 1878 is extremely stringent in its provisions. Moreover, additional powers have been put into the hands of the Abkari Department by certain rules framed under Section 41 of the Forest Act, as amended in 1890. It has been admitted by Mr. Spencer, who acted as Abkari Commissioner in 1890, that "a good deal will be able to be effected under the Forest rules," and that they will enable the Abkari Department to effectively control the transit of mhowra flowers. The department maintains large and costly preventive establishments whose efforts are supplemented by those of the private establishments maintained by liquor farmers at their own cost for the detection of illicit distillation. Distilling liquor clandestinely from mhowra flowers without running great risk of detection, is, again, no easy thing. In the first place, the people know the thing to be an offence, and howsoever they may be given to it, they would instinctively try to avoid it as far as possible. Then the process of distillation is such that a reasonable degree of vigilance on the part of the Abkari police ought to detect it without much difficulty. It is notorious that before liquor can be extracted from mhowra flowers, they have to go through a process which makes them emit a stench "powerful enough," to use the words of the *Times of India*, "to awaken a slumbering Abkari peon a mile away and thus set in motion the existing law." Then, again, the private feuds and jealousies of villagers among themselves minimise the chances of successful illicit distillation. Finally, the very heavy fines which courts inflict on those who are convicted of illicit distillation, and which have, in some cases, brought ruin on whole families have already produced a deterrent effect and there is no reason to doubt that under normal circumstances illicit distillation will diminish day by day. The committee of the Sabha thinks that these are sufficient safeguards against any appreciable prevalence of illicit distillation, if only the unnatural encouragement at present given to it by the forcing up of the price of licit liquor be taken away.

8. Besides interfering with the use of mhowra flowers as food for men and fodder for cattle, and thereby inflicting a grievous hardship on the poor people of Thanna and Kolaba, the present measure will prove oppressive in its working in various other ways. In the first place, a terrible power will be put into the hands of the already much-dreaded police, who can, under the pretext of ascertaining whether any one has in his possession more than four seers of mhowra flowers, inflict the indignity of searching the house on whomsoever they please a power that must inevitably lead to the levy of blackmail. Again, although the Bill provides that no fees will be charged for permits to hold more than four seers of these flowers, it does not bind the executive to grant these permits to everyone who may apply for them. Indeed with the object which the Bombay Government professes to have in view, it is impossible that it should be otherwise. For a wholesale granting of licenses would defeat the very object for which the Government wants to create the permit system, namely, to fix without any trouble or difficulty the responsibility of illicit distillation. The large masses of the people will thus be unable to secure permits, and thereby forced to purchase whatever quantity of the flowers they may require from licensed vendors. If the number of these vendors is very small, as the Sabha is afraid it will be, and if their shops are sufficiently removed from one another, they will be able to demand from the purchasers almost any price they please. Lastly, the owners of mhowra trees in private lands will be put to a severe loss, as, in case they are unable to secure permits, they will have, at the close of the free season, either to sell their flowers to the licensed vendors for whatever price the latter may choose to offer, or else to destroy them, as holding more than four seers of them would render the owners liable to punishment.

9. For all these reasons, the committee of the Sabha respectfully prays that his Excellency the Governor-General will be pleased to withhold his sanction from Bill No. I. of 1892, passed by the Bombay Legislative Council—a Bill, similar in nature to the one vetoed by the Government of India in 1882, and deprecated again in 1884, and which has evoked the unanimous disapproval of the entire press of this Presidency—European as well as Native.—We have, &c.,

(Sd.) G. K. GOKHALE,
" S. H. SATHE,
Hon. Secretaries, Sarvajanik Sabha, Poona.

OUT of 1,377 deaths in London the week before the mail left, 251 were due to small-pox, measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, whooping cough, enteric fever, ill-defined forms of continued fever, diarrhœa, and dysentery; and not one from typhus or cholera. The Metropolitan Asylum and London Fever Hospitals contained 2,211 scarlet fever patients at the end of last week, against numbers increasing from 1,226 to 2,066 on the preceding two Saturdays: 331 cases were admitted during the week, against 213 and 284 in the preceding two weeks.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emolient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents.—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

THE INDIAN CURRENCY ASSOCIATION.

THE HONORABLE MR. MACKAY'S SPEECH.

(Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

WAR RATE OF TAXATION.

SOME people say we don't want any remedy; we want the rupee left alone, we want silver to find its natural level—they point to our increased volume of trade and they honestly believe it has resulted from our depreciated currency. But if it be necessary to have a depreciating currency to increase the volume of a country's trade, how is it that England, France, America and many other nations with an immovable gold standard have been able to make steady progress even although, with the exception of England, their progress has been impeded by protective tariffs. Mr. Pixley told us some years ago that the silver supply would stop when the price came to 42d. per ounce, but instead of stopping it has increased. New and cheaper chemical processes for extracting silver are being discovered every year, and, as I have said before, a high authority has put the cost of producing silver now at something little over 20d. per ounce or 8d. per rupee. If 8d. per rupee proves to be the natural level of silver, and if the rupee is left alone till that figure is reached, our home charges will then stand at something like 36 crores instead of 24, as at present, or an increase of twelve crores, assuming that there will be no increase in the actual Home charges meanwhile. The change in the emoluments of the Europeans in the public services, which will be forced upon us if the rupee goes much lower, will add another eight or ten crores to the cost of administration. Where is the money to come from if our land revenue will increase but slowly. Your opium is not likely to give much more. Salt might yield an additional crore or two if the tax were increased; stamps might yield another crore in the course of a few years; customs might yield another crore if the import duties were re-imposed; incomes would scarcely yield another crore and a-half if the income tax were doubled, because there would be few incomes left; but here you only have five or six crores to meet a certain twenty. And to increase taxation even to this extent would be, in effect, to impose a war rate in time of peace and of what ought to be progress accompanied by the remission of taxation. Suppose these increases of taxation made in time of peace, where shall we find resources to meet the cost of war if that should come upon us, at it may do any day?

AIMS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

Our true remedy is an international agreement for the free coinage of silver and gold at a fixed ratio, but that seems almost impossible just bring about. Failing that the only remedy, so far as we can see, is the introduction of a gold standard for our coinage and, believing in its efficacy as we do, our object, failing international agreement regarding silver, is to press for its adoption. To help to forward this object the Currency Association will send its petition to Parliament. The petition may do good or it may not, but nothing is got without an effort and I am hopeful that the fair mindedness of the English people will come to our rescue and that when all the facts of the case are before them, if they will not alter *their* currency to suit *us* they will at least allow us to reform *our* currency to suit ourselves.

NOW OR NEVER.

I have been told by an old friend—I see him here—that it is now too late to think of establsihing a gold standard for India, that the time for this went by many years ago. I admit that the time for attempting to establish a gold standard of 2s. per rupee went by many years ago; but if many years ago it would have been possible to establish a gold standard of 2s. for the rupee, it is surely just as possible to-day to establish a gold standard of 1s. 6d. If a gold standard is not established now when 1s. 6d. is feasible, then, gentlemen, when is it to be established? Are we to continue to wait and let things drift, as the Government did twenty years ago, and as we have done ever since, till the rupee is worth ten pence or probably less than that? Are we to continue to be blinded by the sophistries of those who, doing an export business and operating for the fall, tell us that the prosperity of India depends on cheap silver? Gentlemen, let India have cheap silver by all means but not a degraded coinage which no other civilized country in the world will look at. Let us fix a gold standard for our currency now or never, and then let silver as a metal go to twenty pence an ounce, as it probably will do when we close our mints. Then, gentlemen, the wish of those who say that cheap silver is an advantage to the natives who use it for ornaments will be gratified, and we shall see it availaled of not only for bangles and anklets, as at present, but for cooking pots, drinking vessels and sundry other domestic requirements.

THE BALANCE OF TRADE.

One friend has expressed himself afraid of the trade balance going against India if we fix our exchange at 1s. 6d., because the appreciation of gold might lower the price of our produce in Europe. But, if the price of our produce dropped in Europe the price of European manufactures would drop correspondingly, and the trade balance in favor of India would be maintained. But suppose the trade balance were to go against us in the present day, to what country could we export silver? Who would take it?

A COMMON STANDARD.

None of the recognised authorities on political economy will tell you that the rise or fall in the price of silver is in itself, in the long run, affect either exports or imports, and I think, no one in Calcutta will deny that the great fluctuations in exchange are a serious hindrance to trade, commerce and financial transactions between England and India. What we require is a common standard of value between the two countries. There may be a difference of opinion as to how that common standard is to be attained, but as to its desirability there can be no dispute.

BORROWING IN STERLING.

We must look the question of borrowing in sterling plainly in the face. To borrow largely for the purpose of meeting the home charges simply means an alleviation of early burdens, by transferring them, in an aggravated from, to the future. This is a course so full of danger to the country, and so unfair to those who come after us, that I am satisfied it will never be adopted. The proposal to put more silver in the rupee is almost as objectionable as the proposal to borrow in sterling. When you once begin to add to the quantity of silver in the rupee, where are you to stop? Above all, adding to the weight of the rupee will in no way tend to prevent these fluctuations in exchange, from which we have all suffered and from which we must continue to suffer until we have the same standard as the mother country. That, and that alone, is the true remedy for the disease, and quack remedies are worse than useless.

PARLIAMENTARY INTEREST IN INDIA.

You saw in public telegrams the other day that the Under-Secretary of State for India reviewed the divergent opinions on the complex silver question, but suggested no remedy. You also saw that during the discussion on the Indian Budge statement in the House of Commons as as many as six out of the six hundred members were present to listen to it. Gentlemen, this is the attention which Indian affairs receive at the hands of the British House of Commons: our complex currency question is alluded to but no remedy is suggested, and no wonder, when there is no one present to listen!

TWO COURSES.

To sum up, the position is this. If the conference fails to settle an agreement for the extended use of silver as coinage, India has a choice of two courses. She can either continue her present arrangements or she can stop the free coinage of silver and adopt a gold standard for her currency. The first course will mean that we shall go on for some years longer laboring under the disadvantages of a depreciating rupee; we shall, in fact, continue to serve as the silver sink of the world. The other course will mean that we will take our place among the great nations of the earth with a standard similar to theirs, and that English capital, which is pining for investment and which has hitherto been given to countries like Chili, Peru, The Argentine Republic, Spain, Turkey, Russia and Egypt, will find an outlet in the English dependency of India. The country in a few years will be covered with a network of railways, and its trade, instead of increasing as it has done for the past twenty years at the rate of something under 4 cent. per annum, will take far larger strides.

SINKING PETTY DIFFERENCES.

One or two of my friends have told me that they don't altogether agree with some of the reasons set forth in our petition for the adoption of a gold standard. They think some of our statements might with advantage have been modified, some have not been sufficiently forcibly put, while other good reasons have been omitted altogether. They admit, however, that it would be an almost impossible task to frame a petition on this complex question every word of which and every statement in which would satisfy everybody. They rightly say that the only way to get something done is to sink all petty differences, to place their signatures to the petition as it stands, and this they intend to do.

POSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

How often in the past twelve months have we heard men say, in discussing the currency question, "Government must do something, they cannot allow things to go "much further"? We may feel perfectly sure that the Government of India feel the difficulty just as strongly as we do and that it comes home to them with increasing force year by year and week by week. It is impossible that they should not be alive to the extreme gravity of the situation or that they should be unprepared with or unready to adopt the remedy, if permitted so to do by the Home authorities. In these circumstances, therefore, I think, we ought to give the Government of India all the support in our power, and this we can do to some extent by signing the Memorial of the Indian Currency Association. If anything is to be done, it must be done, within the next few months. If these are allowed to slip by till the question has become stale, years may elapse again before there is a disposition to tackle it, and it will be more difficult to establish the remedy than it is to-day. I now propose that "The Humble Petition of "the Indian Currency Association to the House of Commons be adopted."

THE IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

ANTHER, but less flagrant, case of niggardliness on the part of the Supreme Government, while availing itself of the military services of Native States is the miserably inadequate provision of British officers to superintend the training of Imperial Service troops. Including transport there are about 20,000 Imperial Service troops, and only, we believe, about 13 officers deputed to take charge of them. Major Drummond, for instance, with one assistant, has charge of 4 squadrons of Patiala Cavalry, 1 squadron of Jhind, one of Nabha, one Kapurthala, one Bahawalpur, two Kashmir and one Faridkote—11 squadrons in all, scattered over the various States of the Punjab and Kashmir and Jammu. Of course it is quite impossible that with only one assistant, Major Drummond can possibly do justice to all of his different charges, and we very much doubt whether he or any of the other officers similarly employed, find their pay at all adequate to the numerous demands made upon it in constant visits to different Native States: for, as in visiting country houses in England, however generous the hospitality of a chief may be, the visitor can only maintain the dignity of his position by the expenditure of money in various ways which are not recognised by the Code of Pay and Allowances. This however, is a personal matter, and we may be mistaken in supposing that the charge of troops in seven different Native States involves expenditure; but there can be no doubt that the very scanty supply of inspecting officers is unfair to the States. Take Major Hogge's charge, for instance. With the help of one assistant, he is responsible for the training of 1,200 infantry in Patiala, 600 in Jhind, 600 Nabha, 600 Kapurthala, 400 Bahawalpur, 1,800 (3 regiments) and 1 Mountain Battery in Kashmir, 2 companies of Infantry in Faridkote and 2 companies of Sappers and Miners in Sirmur. Take again the charge of Captain Edwards, who has no assistant, but has to take charge of the whole of the Imperial Service troops in Central India, namely, 1,200 Cavalry at Gwalior, 500 Transport Train and 500 Cavalry in Bhopal and 500 Cavalry in Indore. How can any one regard such distribution of officers as fair either to the officers, the troops or the States which supply them. Even from the point of view of the Government of India it cannot be wise, when the Native States offer the best material for Active Service troops, to imperil their efficiency for the sake of saving the pay of two or three officers: unless, that is to say, it is wise to lame a horse to save a horse shoe.—*C. and M. Gazette.*

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JULY 28.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.

At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagovestchensk and Possiet.

Telegrams for Salvador except Libertad can be accepted only at sender's risk.

Secret language in telegrams for Kotonou is temporarily prohibited.

Mauritius mail closes at Zanzibar at or about noon on Saturday, the 30th instant.

Mauritius and Madagascar mail closes at Colombo at or about 4 p.m., on the 30th instant.

Line Saigon-Bangkok interrupted.

Mail for Persian Gulf, except Gwadur, Jask, and Muscat, close at Karachi, at 11 a.m., to-day.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours, ending at 8 p.m. of the 28th July, 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	28	8	11 a.m.	6	40
Teheran	28	12	23 p.m.	1	3
Suez	28	2	55 p.m.	...	8

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 28th July, 1892.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	58	...	1
" Kurrachee	...	10	...	1
" Madras	...	47	...	1

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 27th July, 1892.

Means of observations at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·651
Temperature of the Air	80·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·0
Dew Point	75·8
Relative humidity of Air	0·863
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	9·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	84·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	77·2
General Directions of Wind*	WSW, W, WNW, W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	433
Fall of Rain	0·15
Total fall during month	17·52
year	30·93
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a. m. of 28th July	0·01

*From midnight to midnight.

PRINCE BISMARCK has not put up quietly with the semi-official reprimands recently administered to him. His Hamburg organ plainly admits that it has asked the Prince for his opinion on the articles in question, and states that the Prince replied ironically and in patois: "It only makes me laugh! The Prince pretends to believe that the articles in the *Norddeutsche* are the work of the editor merely, and they are by no means inspired by the Government; in the same manner, by the way, as in the Geffcken affair, when he pretended to believe that the Diary of the Emperor Frederick was forged. He does this with the object of being more at liberty to use his sarcasm, acting on the German proverb: "One beats the sack and means the ass." It is urged one cannot expect Prince Bismarck to show more regard for his successor than any other German who enjoys the right of speaking out plainly his political opinions. The last remains of regard which he was willing to pay his former colleagues vanished when he learned in Vienna the means employed to prevent his reception by official circles there. It is ridiculous, say the Prince's organs, to say that his criticisms touch almost upon high treason. The very suggestion only proves that in the present times of servility criticism is out of custom. Formerly the impression was that German policy turned upon its own axis, and that Berlin was the fixed star of European policy. One can hardly say the same at present. Prince Bismarck's champions say that he is by no means disinclined to see judicial proceedings set on foot against him, as by that means his career would be given a highly dramatic *finale*. He has never doubted the sense of duty of those who had the conduct of the commercial treaty negotiations with Austria, but in such a case sense of duty is not the only necessary quality. Certainly General von Caprivi took upon himself the responsibility of the treaties, but judging from the whole policy of the Chancellor, who accepted his post with military obedience, one may be inclined

PURE PERSONALITIES.

KING MALIETOA of Samoa threatens to retire because his salary of £5 a week is not paid him regularly by the protecting Powers. He is so hard up that he has been forced to allow a section of his queens to take it washing for the well-to-do white residents of Apia.

The German Emperor's brown leather purse, lost during a review on the Tempelhofer Feld, has been found at last. It was buried in the sand of the bleak reviewing ground, and was discovered by a dragoon, who was rewarded in a right royal manner. The purse contained a ring and a hundred mark note (£5.) The Emperor kept the ring; the note went to the lucky dragoon.

In a large portmanteau establishment in the Strand (writes the London correspondent of the *Glasgow Herald*,) a new development of the well-known type of travelling bag known as the Gladstone is on exhibition. It is called the real Gladstone. On one side the leather is coated black, while the other side is left the natural colour. The merchant naively explains that either shade of colour may be turned outwards as circumstances suggest.

According to reports current in the very best-informed quarters, two brides are being assigned to the Duke of York. One of these is, of course Princess "May of Teck, and the other Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein. Personally (says a writer in "Land and Water") I incline to the belief that pretty Princess "May" is destined to become Duchess of York, and from all accounts, the betrothal of the young Duke will be officially announced either in August or in September next. This would allow of a full six months having elapsed between the death of the Duke of Clarence and the public announcement of the betrothal of his younger brother.

At a meeting at the County Hall, Salisbury, Mr. Hulse, member of the burgh, and Unionist candidate, referred to the issue of a cartoon entitled "The G. O. M.'s Last Journey," and depicting Mr. Gladstone, with eighty-three years in the palm of his left hand and the Home Rule Bill in his right hand, being dragged to hell by an impersonation of the devil. Mr. Hulse stated that he appeared before the meeting to disclaim that he or the party had anything to do with the lampoon, because the matter had been made much of in a section of the London press. In order to show how thoroughly he dissociated himself from the issue of that cartoon, he might say that in the future the printer and publisher of it would do no printing for him or the party.

Some good stories are to be found in the "Reminiscences of Clerical Duty," which are published in the July number of the Cornhill. On one occasion a parson was marrying a somewhat elderly gentleman, who conducted himself in a very stolid and stupid fashion:—"At last he saw that I was somewhat bothered by his extreme stupidity, so in the middle of the service he upset my gravity by volunteering the following apology:—'You see, sir, it's so long since I was married afore that you must excuse my forgetting of these things.'" On another occasion a lady had sent her footman to some Confirmation classes:—"Just as he was leaving, it suddenly occurred to her that she had a groom, and very likely he was not confirmed either. So she rang the bell, and told the butler to go over to the stables and find out whether James had been confirmed. In a few minutes the man returned and stolidly announced, 'Yes, miss, it's all right. He's been done twice.' Of course he meant vaccinated." This tale recalls the wicked remark of a heterodox Oxford tutor who shall be nameless:—"I was both vaccinated," he said, "and baptised; but neither 'took.'"

A good story is told in Missouri at the expense of its once famous Governor, Claiborne F. Jackson. Before he solved the enigma of love-lock, he had married five sisters—in reasonable lapses of consecutiveness, as a matter of decency. After one wife had been lost and appropriately mourned, he espoused another, and he kept his courting within a narrow circle of his own relatives, for he rather liked the family. Some of his predilections were widows ere he again transformed them from Niobs into willing, if not blushing brides, but it was all one to the conquering Benedict. The antiquated father of these girls was almost deaf, and when the Governor went to this octogenarian to ask for his surviving daughter, the following conversation ensued:—"I want Lizzie." "Eh." "I want you to let me have Eliz-a-beth." "Oh, you want Lizzie, do you? What for?" "For my wife." "For life?" "I want to—marry—her." "Oh yes. Just so I hear you, boy." "I'm precious glad you do, muttered the Governor. "Well," slowly responded the veteran, "you needn't holler so that the whole neighbourhood knows it. Yes; you can have her. You've got 'em all now, my lad; but for goodness sake, if anything happens to that 'ere poor misguided gal, don't come and ask me for the old woman. Jackson solemnly promised that he never would.

Apropos of predictions made by the planchette board, the Rev. H. St. Maur Willoughby, assistant-curate of St. Luke's, Camberwell, writes to the "Daily Telegraph" to mention a remarkable circumstance of which he was a witness. In a country house in the Midlands planchette was being exhibited, and a gentleman who was entirely sceptical as to its powers was asked by Mr. Willoughby whether he would believe in it if it would answer some question passing through his mind, which he would not reveal to the company. "Certainly," said he; "then and not till then, I will believe that there is no hoax or humbug." Immediately the mystic board rushed off and spelt the two words "French joke." "Is that a satisfactory reply?" was asked. As it was not, planchette was requested to explain itself. Whereupon it instantly wrote, "What is joke in French?" None of the party remembered, and the French dictionary had to be consulted, when the sceptic, jumping up with an exclamation of surprise, exclaimed, "I asked the question in my own mind, and not a soul in the room could know it, 'What horse is going to win the Cambridgeshire?' and here is the answer"—as he handed the dictionary to the others—"Plaisanterie!" This happened to be one of the foremost competitors for that year's race. Whether anybody present won anything as a result of the information so mysteriously furnished is not stated.

Fifty-four years since (says the "Daily Telegraph") Mr. Gladstone conceived the idea that it would be better for his eyesight were he to substitute candles for the somewhat primitive lamp by which he had been in the habit of studying by night. The light shed by two candles was not sufficient for his purpose, but with the inflexibility and perseverance which are his most marked characteristics, he continued to perform his nightly task, with the result that his right eye became so much weakened that his medical adviser enjoined upon him the necessity of abstaining totally from work, and living as far as possible in a dark room for six months. Long before that period had expired Mr. Gladstone made a trip to Southern Europe, in company with his old college friend Sir Stephen Glynne. Once again a grave accident to Mr. Gladstone's eye threatened for a few days to produce the most serious consequences. It is well known that he did not begin to wield the axe as an amateur feller of trees until he was forty years old, and not long afterwards a chip flew upwards as he was cutting down a big oak and struck him in the right eye which is the more sensitive of the two. A few days of rest and of abstention from work sufficed to restore him entirely, but it is a remarkable fact that the "arcus senilis," or circular ring outside the pupil was developed in Mr. Gladstone's eyes at a much earlier period than is common with human beings whose life is destined to be more than usually prolonged.

The Emperor William has designed an Imperial crown for himself, with the assistance of the well-known painter Emil Doepler. It is to be composed of pure gold, entirely covered with large diamonds and pearls, surmounted by a cross, which is to be studded with some of the finest diamonds in the famous Hohenzollern family collection of jewels. The crown was to have been formed after the pattern of the first Royal crown of Prussia, but the Emperor ultimately decided to have it made to fit his own head.

A writer in the *Figaro* throws an interesting light upon Mr. Vanderbilt's method of buying pictures. The millionaire, it seems, went one day to Meissonier and asked him which of his works was, in his opinion, his chef-d'œuvre. Meissonier answered, "The Chess Players." Who does it belong to? was Mr. Vanderbilt's next question. To Herr Meyer, of Dresden, was the answer. That very night Mr. Vanderbilt despatched a secretary to Dresden, who went straight to Herr Meyer and demanded to know his price. "£10,000," replied the owner, thinking that de had effectually frightened his interrogator. "I take it," said the secretary, to the great astonishment of Herr Meyer, and take it he did.

A waiter in an hotel in Cincinnati was recently asked by a gentleman staying in the house whether he would like to earn three or four pounds. The waiter was only too willing, and was accordingly invited to enter the bed-room of the gentleman. There he was given a new hide whip and requested to administer a severe thrashing to the visitor. The waiter thrashed away until his arms gave out, and then the willing victim expressed his warm thanks and increased his douceur by another sovereign. "This is the anniversary of the death of my little son," said the gentleman, as he painfully put on his shirt over his lacerated shoulders. "I gave him an inhuman thrashing for some minor fault, and the poor child died from the shock. That was six years ago. Each year as the day of my great sorrow comes round, I employ some one to thrash me by way of appeasing the pangs of my memory. I shall keep up the practice as long as I live."

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« D' GAY, *Gazette des Hôpitaux.* »

From *The Lancet March*, 12th. 1887.

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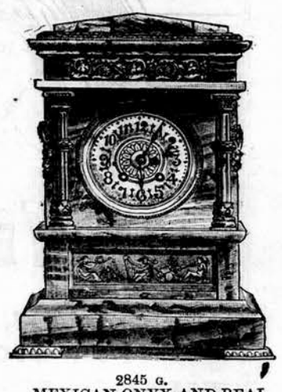

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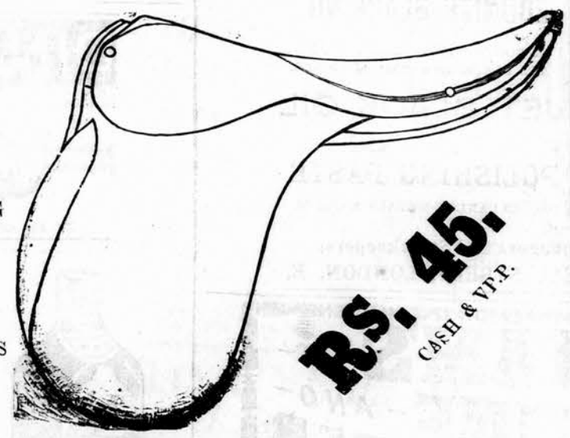

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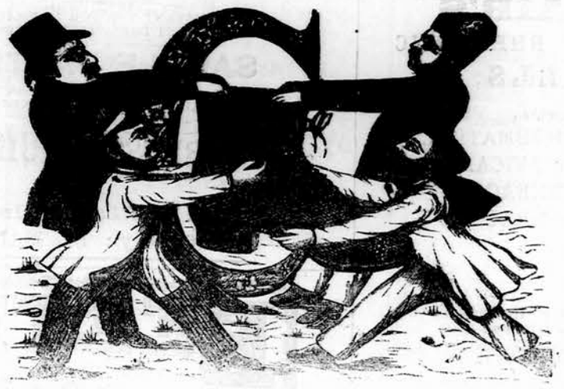

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